

The Review of Reviews

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AUGUST, 1929

The Progress of the World

By ALBERT SHAW

Uncle Sam's Extra Money

A NEW FISCAL YEAR for the United States Government began on July 1. Until a few weeks before that date it was uncertain whether or not Uncle Sam's income would do more than meet his current obligations. The Coolidge Administration had feared, some months ago, that the year might close with a deficit approaching a hundred million dollars. But it has turned out that the surplus revenue of the fiscal year 1928-29 is fully a quarter of a billion dollars greater than some experts had expected at the middle of the fiscal year. Instead of a deficit there was a surplus that reached \$187,000,000. This does not prove that Government financiers were to be blamed for having warned Congress and the country against extravagant appropriations. The Government now collects and expends in round figures \$4,000,000,000 a year. With some changes in the income tax rates, and with the repeal of certain forms of war taxation early last year, no one could be expected to forecast the Government's total income within a range of 5 per cent., unless by good luck in guessing.

A Lucky Silent Partner

BY FAR THE LARGEST FACTOR of gain in public income was the unexpected wealth of tribute paid by the stock market. The Government is a silent partner in the business of every broker and speculator, and has come through a profitable year. While the Federal Reserve Board was waging desperate warfare against what was regarded as a

dangerous flood of speculation, the market traders were fighting back buoyantly and successfully. Almost every day's activity meant the sale of many millions of shares, mostly in New York, but considerably also in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities. Uncle Sam has also a partnership interest in the profits of trading on the commodity exchanges at Chicago and elsewhere. He smiles complacently over every lucky deal in cotton and wheat and real estate. The sale of millions of shares every day during the last fiscal year, taken on the average, had resulted in bookkeeping gains much more frequently than in losses. It is interesting to survey the

range of prices in the shares of the principal groups of stocks that have been bought and sold during this past fiscal year. The companies engaged in distributing electric light and power have made great advance, as the people of the country have been learning to use electricity more generally. Railroads have become favorites in the stock market, after years of discouragement, because of increased profits due to efficient management, and also because of the Supreme Court's decision in the O'Fallen case, which inspires the belief that railroad property may be protected against the adverse theories of the Interstate Commerce Commission.



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SECRETARY MELLON INSPECTS THE NEW CURRENCY
Smaller-sized bills of all denominations were placed in circulation on July 10. Mr. Mellon is here examining specimens from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, twelve bills to a sheet. Standing, in the picture, is the Director of the Bureau, Alvin W. Hall. At the right is Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Henry Herrick Bond.

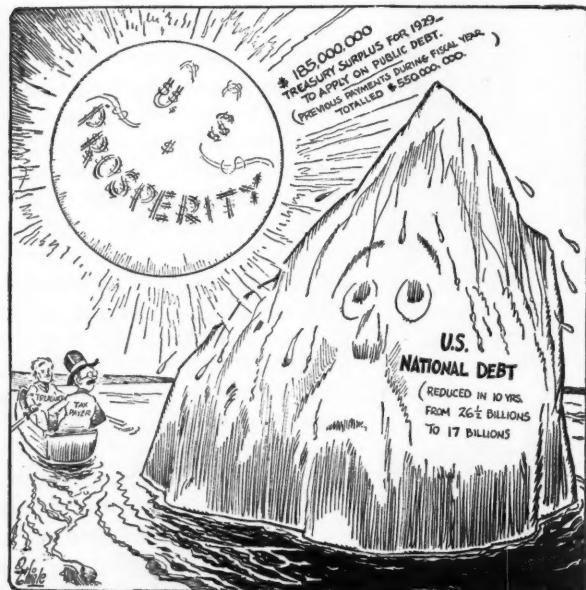
How the Treasury Profits

OVERPRODUCTION of petroleum has tended to depress the shares of the great oil companies in the stock market, and some other lines of industry have not

been especially prosperous. This is true of the sugar industry, in which the supply has more than overtaken the demand. However, balancing gains against losses, the stock market records show that sales upon the whole have been exceptionally profitable during the past fiscal year. In every transaction, the seller must account to the Government. With Uncle Sam taking a net 12½ per cent. out of the profits of each particular deal, it is plain enough that he has a tremendous interest in policies that support general prosperity, and that help to sustain a confident and advancing stock market. The total yield of the federal income tax for the year ending June 30 was \$2,331,109,826. This compares with \$2,174,573,102 for the previous year, the increase being, in round figures, \$156,500,000. Taking the income tax alone, the increase of the state of New York, in a single year, was only a little short of a hundred millions, the actual gain being from \$646,604,323 to \$744,529,906. This New York increase amounts to almost 64 per cent. of the total increase in the yield of the income tax throughout the entire nation. Outside of New York, the states showing most substantial increase in total payments of income tax are Illinois, California, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, and Connecticut. Pennsylvania is a large income-tax payer, but the total amount shows a loss of nearly 4 per cent. as compared with the previous year—\$209,000,000 in round figures for 1929, contrasting with \$217,000,000 for 1928. Analysis by Treasury experts shows unmistakably that the principal increases in income-tax payments have been due to the activities of the great central exchanges.

*Business
Must Not
Be Fettered*

IT FOLLOWS AS A NECESSARY deduction, which the average citizen is as capable of making as the foremost of the country's public and private financiers, that a severe recession in business, and paralysis of speculative activities, would not only touch the for-



EVERY YEAR IT BECOMES LESS A MENACE
By Thiele, in the *News-Sun* (Kendallville, Ind.)

tunes of private individuals, but would also bear directly upon the income of the Government. It must be understood, without any proclamations to that effect, that President Hoover, Secretary Mellon, and everybody concerned with the national budget, are constantly mindful of the larger currents of economic activity as related to the Government's sources of income. Mr. Hoover is a wise and farsighted statesman and economist, whose experience has taught him that government may be of great help to the people in their business affairs, but cannot successfully dominate business through the edicts of bureaucratic boards. There are definite fields of usefulness that probably justify the continued existence of the Interstate Commerce Commission; but its wisdom and its intelligence seem now to have become waterlogged in a bewildering swamp of technical details. It illustrates bureaucracy at its worst, in methods and in conclusions. What it could once have done sensibly in twenty-four hours, it tends now to do absurdly in twenty-four years. The dynamic character of American economic life has been shown in the resistance made by business to all arbitrary attempts to control and fetter it.

*The Stock
Market
An Adjunct*

STOCK-MARKET TRADING considered alone might well seem like a vast and flimsy edifice, doomed to crash disastrously in some inevitable storm of the early future. But when considered in comparison with the magnitude of the nation's aggregate movement of domestic and foreign trade, and with reliable economic statistics of various kinds, the stock-market performances seem less reckless. The exchanges are, indeed, necessary adjuncts of the current economic revolution. Conservative minds have regarded the pace as far too rapid; and yet the predictions of the pessimists have been wrong, almost invariably, for several years past. We shall be fortunate indeed if such agencies of government as the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Reserve Board, in their anxious desire to serve the public welfare, can be kept from meddlesome and arbitrary interferences that are more likely to inflict losses upon the business community than to serve any useful purpose. The railroads deserve praise and encouragement for their progressive policies, and freedom to utilize their opportunities. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law cannot be applied indiscriminately today without harm to all concerned. The stock market activities do not in fact harm industry and commerce by monopolizing credit. They merely reflect the enormous expansion of industry and commerce, and promote the wealth-producing revolution that distributes ownership of capital to millions of new investors, in the form of shares of stock in large corporate units that operate with economies beneficial to the entire public. If one compares the extremes, there is indeed a bold contrast between investment and speculation. But there is a middle zone where it is difficult to draw the line. Extreme speculation, diverting men from steady and useful work, is not wholesome. But actual investment, in enterprises that promise to develop with the country, is legitimate and needs no apology.

**Should Taxes
Be Further
Reduced?**

THE PRESENT TREASURY SURPLUS, due to income tax payments for the last quarter-year, has raised the question whether Congress might be justified in some further immediate reduction in the income tax rates. Several things must be kept in mind. First, the great majority of citizens pay no federal income tax under the existing law as signed by President Coolidge, May 29, 1928. In England, and certain other European countries, the income tax seizes upon actual money in the pockets of very poor people who can barely pay their rent and feed and clothe their families on their small earnings. Nothing of this kind happens in the United States, where the exemption for a married man is \$3500, with a further allowance of \$400 each for children and dependents. Sur-taxes do not apply to incomes under \$10,000, although they amount to 20 per cent. upon incomes above \$100,000. The income tax for corporations now stands at 12 per cent.; and in view of the wide distribution of shares of stock, this corporation tax doubtless has some slight effect upon the dividend checks of many people who are not aware that there is such a thing as a corporation income tax. Generally speaking, however, the total sum of more than \$2,000,000,000 paid to Uncle Sam in the form of yearly income taxes comes out of the pockets of individuals and companies that are not seriously burdened by the exaction.

**Debt-Paying
Should Be
Continued**

IF THE SUMS COLLECTED were wastefully appropriated by Congress, or carelessly expended by the departments and bureaus of the Government, every taxpayer, however prosperous, would have a right to make indignant complaint. But under the policies now prevailing at Washington, Congress can be charged with very little scandalous voting of money out of the Treasury, while the Administration is to be praised for determined efforts to see that payrolls are not padded and that funds are not wasted. The policy of debt reduction has been successful beyond all expectations, and the Government's total debt now stands at about \$17,000,000,000. Eight years ago the figure was \$24,000,000,000. By right, the people who make a war should pay for it as they go along. There should be no such thing as a national debt resulting from the decision of a particular government at a given moment to divert the energies of the people from the pursuits of peace to those of war on the great scale. Since, however, we lacked the political courage to draft a labor army as well as a fighting army, and to nationalize industry and agriculture for war purposes as well as railroads, we are at least making some amends for our bad public policies by paying off the war bills at the rate of almost a round billion dollars per annum. If everybody in the country were to be taxed to some extent, however slight, with the exclusive and well-advertised object of paying off the entire war debt within twenty years from the time we entered the World War, the lesson to be taught would be still more impressive. Considering the moral factors, therefore, as well as the financial, the present policy of rapid debt payment is sound.



THE GOOSE THAT LAYS GOLDEN EGGS
By Knott, in the *News* (Dallas, Texas)

*How to Pay
For Lasting
Improvements*

THERE IS ALWAYS a question as to the use of current revenues for the making of permanent investments. In the case of a project like the Panama Canal, it was desirable to issue Canal Bonds in the belief that tolls would in due time be sufficient to pay the interest and provide a fund for the redemption of the principal. The income from tolls for the past year was approaching \$29,000,000 as compared with \$27,000,000 for the previous year, and something more than \$24,000,000 for the fiscal year 1927. Taking the cost of the Canal at about \$250,000,000, it is evident that it is safely paying for itself. If we should proceed to construct the proposed Nicaragua Canal, it could undoubtedly be made a self-supporting enterprise, and should be financed by a bond issue. We are soon to witness final steps in the agreements that will give effect to the Boulder Dam project, which immediately concerns several states. It is confidently asserted that the income from the sale of water for irrigation and from hydro-electric power will pay for this expensive undertaking, although the factor of protection from floods might properly be considered as a federal charge. The plan of a revolving fund for agricultural benefit was adopted in 1902 under the leadership of the late Senator Newlands of Nevada. Pursuant to the so-called Newlands Act, signed by President Roosevelt, dams were constructed in a number of western states to provide irrigation for designated tracts of public land. It was expected that the sale of lands to settlers, on a scheme of payments over a long term of years, would reimburse the Government and keep the revolving fund unimpaired for use in the development of additional projects. However sound the theory of this so-called "Reclamation" policy, there were some serious mistakes in its application. It was hardly just to farming interests elsewhere to use public money for the improvement of additional competing lands, unless there were compelling reasons.

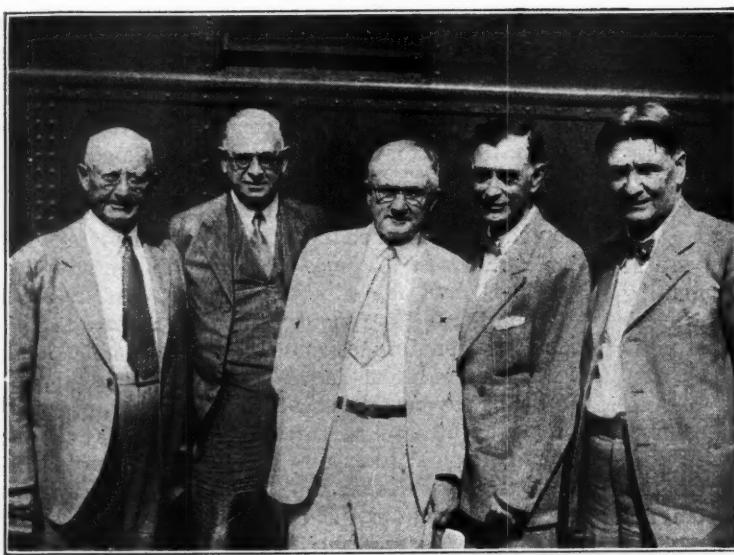
*Counting the
Cost of
Boulder Dam*

HOWEVER, WHEN THE reclamation policy was adopted, the western farmers themselves were prosperous, were seeking additional lands, and had never thought of being ultimately victimized by over-production. The Government had been rapidly distributing to homesteaders those parts of the public domain that could produce wheat and other staple crops with assurance of sufficient rainfall. In the Mountain States there were unsold public lands that could be cultivated only by virtue of expensive irrigation works, such as settlers could never supply for themselves either as individuals or as coöperative groups. The Government was more successful in the engineering aspects of reclamation than in developing the agricultural settlements. Dr. Elwood Mead, the present Commissioner of Reclamation, serving under the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, has a masterly grasp of all phases—engineering, financial, social, and agricultural—of these western projects of land improvement. He has been a frequent contributor to the pages of this periodical, as our regular readers will remember with due appreciation. He is to write for us, in the immediate future, an article on the Boulder Dam project as it is about to enter upon its practical fulfilment. The western states are concerned in a direct way, while the entire country has a right to be well informed as to the financial obligations, methods, and risks. This undertaking brings the Newlands reclamation policy to its climax. We may fairly expect that its earning power will, in due time, pay the interest upon what it will cost, and gradually repay the principal. As a Government undertaking of magnitude it is expected to surpass the Muscle Shoals investment, and to rank next to the Panama Canal. Obviously such a capital outlay ought not to be made out of current revenues. It should be separately financed, and the states most to be benefited should, if possible, assume responsibility for a part of the burden. In our department devoted

to matters of state news (see page 114) will be found some allusions to Arizona's unsatisfied view of the Boulder Dam enactment, as signed by President Coolidge on December 21 of last year. The measure provided for an expenditure of \$165,000,000.

*Financing
the Farmers'
Business*

THOSE WHO NOW SEEK farm lands in order to engage in the pursuit of agriculture are relatively few, and farms can be bought cheaply enough east and west, north and south. Several million people, within a few years, have left farms to find other kinds of work. The movement from country to city has been greater than ever before. We could still, if it were necessary, bring new lands into cultivation by draining swamps and irrigating districts where rainfall is scanty and uncertain. The Boulder Dam will supply water for a considerable extension of the irrigated areas of the West; but if the demand for additional irrigation had been the sole motive this Colorado River project would have been postponed indefinitely. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who carried the measure through the upper chamber at Washington, was probably impelled more strongly by the future needs of Los Angeles as regards water supply and hydro-electric power, than by the demands of farmers and orchardists. The chief concern is no longer for the opening of unredeemed areas, but rather for the stability and revival of older farm communities that have been gradually sinking to a state of impoverishment, in contrast with the amazing prosperity of the non-agricultural two-thirds of the American people. We are now to see the revolving-fund plan applied to a support of general agriculture, from the standpoint of demand and supply in the market. As our readers are well aware, the chief object for which President Hoover convened the new Congress in special session was to enact a measure which would help several million farmers to help themselves. The old Newlands Reclamation Act proposed to subsidize nobody. The Government had unused land which could be converted into irrigated farms to be sold at the fair price of irrigated land. In like manner, the new farm enactment gives no bounties, and involves no paternalism—at least, none of a kind that could justly be regarded as demoralizing or improper. The bill provides for a revolving fund of \$500,000,000. This great sum is to be made available as fast as it can be efficiently utilized to support coöperative marketing, and loaned at a low rate.



DR. ELWOOD MEAD AND HIS ASSOCIATES, NEAR SITE OF BOULDER DAM
The chief engineer of the project, Lewis C. Hill of Los Angeles, is at the left of the group. Next to him is R. F. Walter, chief engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service. In the center, in white, is Dr. Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation. Next to Dr. Mead is Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada. At the right is A. W. White, Nevada's Colorado River Commissioner.

The Canadian Wheat Growers THE AVERAGE CITIZEN, on inquiry, discovers that very few people of his acquaintance have much

idea how this measure will go into effect, and still less does he know how it can help the farmer without raising the cost of living for consumers. As a starting point for studying the question of the measure's *modus operandi*, let us call



PRESIDENT HOOVER SIGNS THE FARM RELIEF BILL

In the foreground are the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and the chairmen of the two agricultural committees. From left to right: Senator Charles L. McNary, Vice-President Curtis, the President, Speaker Longworth, and Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa.

to the reader's attention an article in our present number on the Canadian wheat pool. The author, Robert Stewart, who is Dean of the College of Agriculture of the State of Nevada, has given close study to the growth of farmers' coöperation in western Canada, the principal result of which is an organization that now includes a large majority of the wheat growers of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. This farmers' united sales agency controls the wheat that will be harvested this summer from about 16,000,000 acres out of a total of 21,000,000 acres in western Canada. The farmer produces his wheat, delivers it at the nearest receiving point, and at once accepts initial payment at an agreed rate —let us say \$1 a bushel. The central sales agency, capable of handling several hundred million bushels, operates in all the markets of the world, and when the crop has been sold to the best possible advantage the farmer receives such additional payment as the results may have justified. The Canadian farmers have had government encouragement for their marketing scheme, but no loan of government money. They have developed their own working capital. When it comes to the large sums needed for paying the farmers at harvest time, money is borrowed extensively from banks, precisely as in the case of other grain-handling corporations. This Canadian enterprise has been of immense benefit to the farmers. It has put them in the position of men utilizing modern business methods. They realize that what they have done through the wheat pool supplies experience which may well be applied to solving other problems of farm business. They may derive similar benefit from coöperative management of their live-stock and dairying interests.

Wheat and the Farm Board

IT IS COMPARATIVELY EASY—in imagination at least—to handle western Canada's wheat in a farmer's pool, because the wheat area is definite, the crop is of a single variety of hard spring wheat, and it is the chief market crop of that region. Our American farm act looks to the marketing of wheat through a special coöperative agency, to be formed under the auspices of the new central Farm Board. In parts of the United States wheat is produced under a crop rotation system, as in England, France and other countries that have sound and permanent farm methods. This is true of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and to some extent of the other states of the Middle West. In the Dakotas and other parts of the Northwest we have large areas of spring wheat similar to that of Canada, while in the wheat regions of western Nebraska and Kansas, and of parts of Oklahoma, Texas, and elsewhere in the Southwest, winter wheat is grown as a principal crop rather than as an incident of rotation. The new Farm Board, meeting for the first time at Washington with President Hoover on July 15, found that Congress had authorized the immediate use of almost a third of the maximum revolving fund, evidently having in mind the handling of this year's crop of wheat and small grain. Changing weather conditions have considerably reduced the estimates of this year's aggregate wheat crop, and prices have accordingly advanced from the low levels of April and May. It will take bold and rapid action for the Farm Board to render material help in the handling of this year's wheat crop. Congress has authorized the new Board to lend money to the coöperative agencies at the rate of three and a

half per cent. There will be benefit to the farmer at least in one important respect: the new plan will bring him almost incalculable mental relief. Market conditions as most farmers now find them are nothing short of infamous. When they raise their crops, they have no idea what prices they may get at the time of selling, in view of constant fluctuations. The new system creates selling power.

An Expert Group

PRESIDENT HOOVER, in selecting the Farm Board, had several hundred names presented to him. Some of the men he preferred were unable, for personal reasons, to accept appointment. All those whom he considered had been well recommended, especially by farmers' organizations. For the first chairman of the board he desired a man of outstanding business experience and organizing ability; and he secured the acceptance for that post of Mr. Alexander Legge of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company. Not only is Mr. Legge a successful executive, but his entire business life has given him special familiarity with agriculture and its problems. The choice of Mr. Legge, therefore, was everywhere regarded as promising well for the difficult adventure of organizing American agriculture upon a system of farmer's coöperative agencies. Mr. James Stone of Lexington, Kentucky, is vice-chairman, and he was selected because of his experience in the more or less successful careers of the tobacco growers' coöperative associations. Mr. Carl Williams of Oklahoma is an agricultural editor who is widely informed and is appointed particularly to represent cotton-growers. Livestock interests are represented by Mr. C. B. Denman of Missouri. Fruit-growers will be organized under the experienced advice of Mr. C. C. Teague of Los Angeles. Among coöperative dairymen's societies, the Twin City Milk Producers' Association of Minne-

apolis and St. Paul has been one of the most successful; and its president, Mr. William F. Schilling of Northfield, Minnesota, responded to President Hoover's invitation to become a member of the board as specialist in the cause of the dairy farmers. There remained to be chosen a representative of wheat farmers and a member qualified by some other kind of special experience. On July 12 Mr. Hoover announced the selection of Charles A. Wilson of New York State as a member of the board. Mr. Wilson was for some years State Commissioner of Agriculture, and is well fitted to speak for the varied and extensive farm, orchard and garden industries of the East. It had not been easy to find a representative of wheat producers.

*Finding Men
for Public
Service*

WE ARE GLAD TO PRESENT in this number an article by Mr. William Hard, of Washington, on President Hoover as a chooser of men. Among the appalling tasks devolving upon our American President—greater by far in their range and magnitude even than those assumed by Premier Mussolini—is the exercise of the appointive power. Ramsay MacDonald has had to select most of his Cabinet and ministerial associates from a limited and definite group of party associates. It was perfectly well known that Snowden, Thomas, Webb, Henderson, and several others, would have the foremost places. Shifting them about cost the new Premier a few hours of anxious effort, and a few brief letters of apology to his friends when he could not give them the exact Cabinet places that they would have preferred. Mr. Hoover chose a Cabinet for working efficiency rather than for reasons of party politics. But the administrative circle at Washington is not confined to the Cabinet. Mr. Hoover was as anxious to put the right men at the head of the Indian Bureau, the Veterans' Bureau, and other agencies of the Government as to supply the departments with suitable chiefs. It would not be appropriate to assert that any of Mr. Hoover's predecessors in the White House consciously disregarded the primary duty of appointing men for honesty, fidelity, and capacity. But it may well prove to be true that no other President has been so strongly impelled by the motive of efficiency in public service as President Hoover. Instinctively, he abhors misfits. He sends Mr. Dawes to London with the result of an instant improvement of Anglo-American relations. He sends Mr. Dwight Davis to the Philippines with auspicious results, immediately shown last month in Mr. Davis's happy reception at Manila. He persuades Mr. Morrow to remain as Ambassador in Mexico, with international consequences that are shaping the course of history. He brings Mr. Cotton to the support of Mr. Stimson in the State Department, with the assurance of a foreign office at Washington that proceeds calmly and steadily, with firmness and discretion, and undoubtedly with a wider range of pertinent information than is now possessed by any other department of foreign affairs. He names men of the highest standing for his commission on law enforcement and crime. He finds men who do not seek office, and tells them they must give their share of time and effort to public service in peace-time no less than in war-time.



THE PRESIDENT'S YARDSTICK FOR APPOINTMENTS
By Carmack, in the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston)

*Two Halves
of a Congress
Session*

THERE ARE CERTAIN summer dates that members of Congress and officials at Washington cannot forget because they have a personal bearing. It is pardonable in the private citizen if he asks to be reminded of the length of the pending recesses in which the two Houses are indulging. What every well-informed citizen keeps in mind is the fact that by common consent at Washington the extra session was split into two parts, with one great legislative contest assigned to each period. Farm relief came first: Tariff was the business marked for the resumed session. The Farm bill went easily through the House of Representatives, but was encumbered in the Senate by the addition of a strangely devised form of export subsidy, quite unintelligibly and inappropriately called the "debenture" plan. This project had as its active supporters a small group of independent western Senators, most of them nominally Republicans. It was added to the bill by the almost unanimous partisan vote of the Democratic half of the Senate. Since there was nothing of an intrinsic sort in the scheme that could possibly have made Democrats think one way and Republicans think in the opposite way, it was evident that the Democratic action as led by Senator Robinson was purely obstructive. It was one of those ill-conceived moves in the assertion of partisanship, which always peculiarly tempt Democrats, for some unexplained reason of mass psychology. To be partisans in matters where no party principles are involved makes men who are wise individually act foolishly in the group. This by-play of obstruction merely caused delay. President Hoover appealed to the country, and the House soothed the feelings of the Senate coalition by a specific roll-call on the debenture amendment. This roll-call resulted in overwhelming adherence to the bill as previously passed by the House. The Senate at once receded from its position, and the Farm bill as approved by President Hoover secured the affirmative vote of 74 Senators, with only 8 Senators voting against it, these eight undoubtedly being sincere believers in the guaranteed magic of an export subsidy. The final vote may be regarded as indicating national support of the President.

*Senators
Study the
Tariff*

MEANWHILE THE WAYS AND MEANS Committee of the House, which had spent many long weeks in preparing its Tariff Revision bill, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hawley of Oregon, had completed its work and made its report. Debate was severely restricted both as regards time and range. The measure was put to vote on May 28, and with a few minor amendments it was passed by an affirmative vote of 264, with 147 negative votes. Voting against it were 134 Democrats, while 20 Democrats supported it. It is to be remembered that the historical attitude of the Democratic party is that of hostility to high tariff walls. Individually, most of the Democratic congressmen were at least quite lukewarm in their opposition to the revised tariff. They were in a position to vote with their party without endangering the success of particular items for which the manufacturing or agricultural interests of their respective districts had made



THE TARIFF COMES NEXT
By Chapin, in the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia)

urgent appeals. It was fully understood that the Finance Committee of the Senate would refuse to take anything for granted in the Hawley tariff schedules, and would require some weeks for hearings and further study before making its report to the senatorial body. President Hoover would have been glad if the tariff could have been completed and the session brought to an end. But a good deal had been accomplished in the two months already elapsed, and on June 19 both Houses dispersed for a summer vacation. It was agreed that the Senators after two months' respite would resume their official labors, with the expectation that Senator Smoot's tariff bill would be completed and ready for debate. Accordingly the Senate will meet again on August 19. The House will not be in session until September 23.

*Members of
the Finance
Committee*

THE HARD-WORKING MR. SMOOT has labored unflinchingly during the trying weeks of what has been an exceptionally hot summer in the basin of the Potomac. His committee has had many difficult decisions to make. The world will follow the course of the Senate's tariff debate with closer attention than has ever been shown before, especially by foreign governments and foreign business interests. The Finance Committee has been somewhat reorganized by reason of changes following the expiration of terms on March 4. Next to Mr. Smoot was Mr. McLean of Connecticut, who has retired from the Senate, to be succeeded by Mr. Walcott. Third in rank was Mr. Curtis of Kansas, now Vice-President of the United States. Republican members of the Finance Committee holding over from former service are Mr. Watson of Indiana, Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania, Mr. Shortridge of California, Mr. Edge of New Jersey, Mr. Couzens of Michigan, Mr. Greene of Vermont, Mr. Deneen of Illinois, and Mr. Keyes of New Hampshire. New Republican

members of the committee are Mr. Bingham of Connecticut, and Mr. Sackett of Kentucky. The Democratic minority members are headed by North Carolina's veteran statesman, Mr. Simmons. Mr. Gerry of Rhode Island, who ranked next, left the Senate on March 4, as did Mr. Bayard of Delaware. Mr. Harrison of Mississippi now ranks next to Mr. Simmons. Another Democratic tariff-maker is Mr. King of Utah, who is Mr. Smoot's colleague, always energetic, decisive, and voluble. Mr. George of Georgia, Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts, Mr. Barkley of Kentucky, and Mr. Thomas of Oklahoma are hold-over members of the committee, all competent and experienced. The new Democratic member is Mr. Connolly of Texas. The different sections of the country are well represented in this Senate Committee, and it is a mistake to assume that Mr. Smoot, because of his chairmanship, is taking the business into his own hands. The Democratic members for traditional reasons, and for election purposes next year, may assume an attitude of criticism. Nothing is so easy to criticise as a tariff bill, because no such measure can by any chance be otherwise in hundreds of details than the result of dickering and compromise.

*Who Made
the Hawley
Measure?*

IN POINT OF FACT, tariff bills as recently shaped have departed altogether from the old shibboleths of protection and free trade. Tariffs are no longer made to accommodate political orators by furnishing them with a campaign topic. High and low tariffs were not an issue in the last election. The policy of protecting industry and agriculture from foreign competition now stands unopposed. When, therefore, all but twenty of the Democrats of the House vote against the Hawley Tariff bill, while all but twelve of the Republicans vote for it, the scientific student of economics and politics might wish to have a little research work carried back home to the constituencies. Proposed tariff changes as written in this measure were not adopted by Mr. Hawley and his colleagues with the thought of doing any favors to Republican communities. Much less were they presented as representing a partisan tariff theory. They were the result of arguments and demands by various business interests. President Hoover, in his call to Congress to meet in special session, suggested a strictly limited revision of the tariff to make some adjustments that experience had shown to be desirable. The wide range of the changes made by the Ways and Means Committee, and adopted by the House, as compared with the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, is not the result of Republican pressure or clamor. On the contrary, it was caused quite as much by Democrats as by Republicans, acting not in their political capacity as members of a party but acting rather in their everyday characters as business men urging measures for the greater prosperity of their particular districts, or their especial forms of business enterprise. Some of them were southern men interested in the new rayon industry. Others were speaking for domestic sugar production, or for cattle raisers or lumber interests. Many Democrats in oil-producing southern states are making determined efforts for a tariff on petroleum.

*Ethics and
Foreign
Trade*

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, it was argued in these editorial pages that our tariff had become, more than ever before, a matter of international concern, and that no merely local or minor interest ought to have its tariff demands gratified without question, at the price of ill-will and reprisals upon the part of one or another foreign country. It is true that we in the United States have always pursued with tolerable consistency the policy of building up varied domestic industries to supply home markets. We have not been more selfish than any other country, in adopting policies intended to promote the welfare of our own people. But even since the last general tariff enactment of seven years ago our foreign trade has steadily increased, if we consider it apart from the purely temporary expansions of the war period. In our earlier tariff making we had to consider not so much the effect of our policies upon foreign countries as the manner in which they bore upon the actual or supposed interests of the different parts of our own land. But we have occasion now to give some thought to the feeling of people with whom we do business in friendly countries, even as in former times we had to reckon with the sentiment of middle western farmers, southern cotton planters, or California fruit-growers. There are ethical as well as commercial principles involved in any proposal to break off established trade relations, abruptly and without serious reason.

*Protests
from
Abroad*

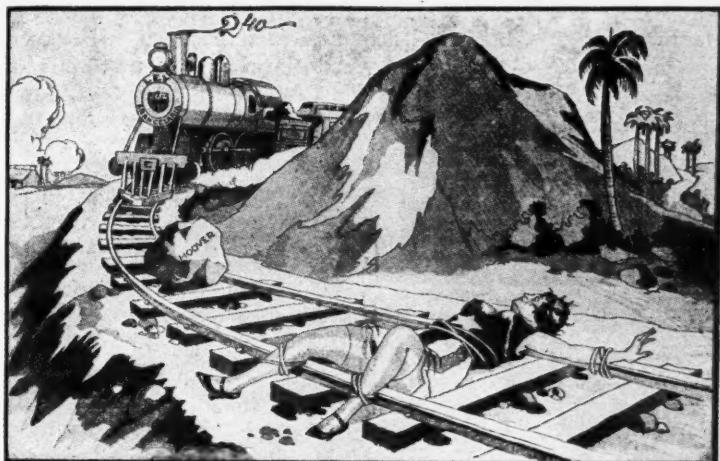
ON JULY 10, bold head-lines in leading newspapers declared that thirty-eight nations had protested against higher tariff rates, as an obstacle to trade. Many of the governments of Europe, as well as those of our own hemisphere, having studied the schedules of the Hawley Tariff bill, had found particular rates that were regarded by them as likely to prove injurious to their trade with the United States. If we thought it well to indulge in resentment, we might inform foreign governments that we were taking no hand in the shaping of their respective tariff policies, and that we were imposing our own customs taxes to serve American interest, with no thought of injury to others. But there is no reason whatever to be resentful. On the contrary, we should be rather glad that the whole world has had time to study the Hawley tariff during the long weeks of the Congressional recess. If foreign criticism were limited to sarcastic and unfriendly editorials in British and French newspapers, there would be nothing to consider. Editorial writers in London and Paris hold their positions by reason of literary and rhetorical skill. They discourse about tariffs in sweeping phrases, and condemn America and Americans with a fluency in criticism that they habitually employ as a substitute for information. It is not likely that any such writer for the leading dailies of London and Paris ever saw a foreign tariff bill. But government protests fall into a different category from the vaporings of the anti-American journalists, and deserve more serious treatment. The Cuban government knows everything of a practical sort about the sugar industry as affected by sugar tariffs. Australia understands the complexities of our wool tariff, and its bearings upon

their trade. France, Belgium, Switzerland, and various other countries are protesting about matters that are precise and technical. We have important business relations with all of these countries, and it is a mark of friendliness and confidence rather than of ill-will or hostile intent that they should have sent their comments on our proposed tariff rates through diplomatic channels to our State Department, which in turn acted wisely in referring them all to Senator Smoot for the use of his committee. Again it should be said that Mr. Smoot is to be praised for announcing that these comments of foreign governments were no secret matter, but were at his office for the free inspection of his fellow legislators, while equally available for the press. In consequence of this announcement the newspapers lost no time in satisfying the commendable curiosity of their readers.

*The Senate
May
Modify* SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN, each the representative of a particular district, and wholly dependent upon local favor for their future political and

official standing, cannot easily rise above log-rolling methods in shaping a tariff bill. It happens that the Senate is less affected by local demands than the other House. The President, representing the whole country, is in a still better position than either house of Congress to deal wisely with the broader aspects of tariff policy. If once in ten years a special commission named by the President, coöperating with the permanent tariff commission, should be charged with the duty of overhauling the tariff schedules in a report to be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection, we would perhaps have found a better mode of approach. Taking everything into account, such an expert body would not be likely at the present time to advise the increase in the duty on raw sugar that has been adopted by the House in the present Hawley bill. After so extensive a revision of the tariff system has been made by the Ways and Means Committee and adopted by the lower House, it may prove difficult to change the mood of Congress completely enough to secure, in the final result, the sort of measure that President Hoover had in mind when he proposed limited tariff changes to the Seventy-first Congress. But the Senate will doubtless modify the Hawley bill in many respects, and public opinion should support the President in tariff legislation even as it did in the agricultural measure.

*Europe
Not in
Unison* PROPOSALS SUCH AS THOSE made by the London *Times* to the effect that Europe should now unite in the adoption of economic policies to inflict punishment upon the United States are of course merely bombastic. European countries have no common ground upon which to present a united front. Each one criticises the American tariff for its own separate reasons. They seek their own ends with much less concern for the economic well-being of their



From *La Política Cómica* (Havana)

A CUBAN VIEW OF THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN OUR SUGAR TARIFF
Hoover Rock may yet save helpless Cuba by diverting the on-rushing train, which represents the Tariff bill. Cuban sugar now pays a duty of 1.6 cents per pound—two cents, less the customary 20 per cent, preferential for Cuba's product. Under the pending measure the flat rate would be increased to three cents, making the duty 2.4 cents on Cuban sugar. Note the figures formed by smoke from the locomotive.

European neighbors than is felt at Washington for the governments and peoples with whom we do business in the western hemisphere. Since there is no such thing as a common European attitude toward us in such matters as reciprocal tariff rates, we have only to consider our relations to particular countries. Most of them have more confidence in America than they have in the policies of their European neighbors. There is no European country toward which American sentiment is not wholly cordial. It is to our advantage to have Europe prosperous and happy. We should note carefully the views of particular European countries as respects tariff details, and we should, in turn, study their tariffs to see what they may be doing to hamper our export trade in automobiles, motion-picture films, and a variety of other American products. That some of these European governments, through their new tariff rates and other trade policies, are engaged quite actively in limiting imports from the United States, is not to be denied. Perhaps a comparison of new policies would show that our grievances are not less than those set forth by certain European governments in their recent complaints.

*Encouraging
Pan-American
Commerce*

WHEN, HOWEVER, WE TURN from Europe to consider the bearing of tariff changes upon our business relations with the countries of our own hemisphere we are dealing with matters of far greater consequence. We have a common interest with President Machado and the other leaders of Cuba's economic, social, and political progress, in doing everything that is consistently possible for the unchecked advancement of that island republic. Advancing the tariff on sugar at the present moment is of doubtful expediency for many reasons. In like manner we have especial interest in the welfare of other countries in Central and South America, and we ought not to offend these peoples by tariff changes that would hurt us in our future trade far more than they could benefit us. The intimacy of trade relations between the United States and Canada should be encouraged in every reasonable

way; and statesmanship should assert itself against the pettiness of certain local demands. The harmonious progress of North America should be clearly seen as the most important single thing for us to bring about, as our contribution towards the peace and order of the world in future times.

*No Issue
for Party
Spellbinders*

AGAIN LET IT BE SAID with emphasis that tariff partisanship, as such, whether in Congress or out of it, will not sweep the Democratic party on to victory in the election of a new House next year. High duties apply chiefly to luxuries. Two-thirds of our imports are free of all duty. If a new tariff measure actually results from the final adjustments that will have to be made between the Hawley bill and the Smoot bill, we may be sure that President Hoover will veto that measure if it cannot be defended on grounds of general public interest. The country is doing well with the existing tariff, to which domestic and foreign business is accustomed. With some improvement in the existing provision for flexible rates, to be fixed by the President on the advice of the permanent Tariff Commission, some of the more necessary changes could be made without any new legislation. But whatever the bill may be that emerges from the work of the present session, the country may rest assured that if President Hoover signs it and puts it into effect there will be nothing of a partisan or political character about it. The fact that foreign criticisms, for the most part, relate to specific items makes it, by just so much, an easier task to deal with them one after another.

*Mr. Raskob
Did Not Urge
Free Trade*

IF GOVERNOR SMITH had been elected President, with Democratic majorities in both Houses to support his policies, there would have been an extra session, resulting in farm legislation. And, as we remarked in these pages last month, that legislation would have been wholly similar to the measure that has gone into force with the first meeting of the Farm Board at the White House on July 15. We are ready now to assert further that Mr. Smith and the Democrats, if in control of the current job of overhauling the tariff, would give agriculture the benefit of increased rates on two or three hundred items, and would not reduce the average level of rates unless on automobiles in any of the schedules, while probably increasing some rates. The farmers of the South and the West would have found a Smith administration as open-minded and sympathetic as they now find the Hoover administration and the tariff-making committees of Congress. When Mr. Raskob, during the campaign, asserted with confidence that the Democrats would carry Pennsylvania, he was far from intimating that the manufacturing interests of that great state, together with those of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, would be promptly penalized in their existing tariff benefits by a substantial reduction of rates. These reminders are not offered by us in any partisan spirit. Our object is to make it clear to all

our readers that the country's major policies tend to become matters of non-partisan evolution. While protective tariffs were once relatively sectional, the spread of industry southward and westward has at length nationalized protectionism.

*Accepted
Social
Objects*

IT IS NOT LESS TRUE that public opinion has come slowly but steadily to recognize the plight of agriculture as compared with other kinds of business such as manufacturing, transportation, wholesale and retail distribution, and the various kinds of service rendered by large incorporated units. Every one of the forty-eight States in the Union is concerned about agriculture. The proposal to revitalize rural prosperity by bringing to farmers the advantages of central business management, with ample resources at command, has become a policy finally accepted as above partisanship. There are certain spheres of public interest now regarded as fundamental. One of these is the universal education of children. Another is the maintenance and the improvement of the public health, and the scientific care of dependents. Pursuing this ideal, we shall greatly extend and improve our systems and methods of social oversight. Such particular objects as the welfare of children, or the pensioning of those who fail of self-support through superannuation, will be fully endorsed. We now accept the betterment of country life as a public policy, just as we had already accepted the modern methods and ideals that have transformed the conditions of city life. Again, we have laid aside partisanship in adopting a policy of restricted and regulated immigration, in order to provide for a more homogeneous population and a better qualified democracy.

*A Subject
for Women
Voters*

ALONG WITH THESE other social objects and methods that are now accepted on all hands, we may as well face the fact, and include the general policy of protective tariffs, which are intended to break the force of unlimited competition. We have much higher wage scales than any other nation; and American wages actually support a far higher standard of living than exists in countries that would flood us with their products if our tariff barriers were removed. As a policy at least for the present generation, protection is accepted, and will not be abandoned. To convert the general policy into the concrete items—several thousand of them—in an actual tariff law, is difficult. As we have repeatedly explained, the process involves many compromises, and never escapes mistakes and inconsistencies. We should not use the tariff to create domestic monopolies. Where importations of interesting and desirable things do not cause unemployment in our own industries or a lowering of wage scales, they should be encouraged. As regards the more important lines of industry and production, tariff rates can be adjusted on intelligent principles. Women voters are especially competent to study the tariff question, not only as regards the broader lines of policy, but also in the working of particular schedules and rates. The method of concrete study is to be recommended.

**Britain
Changes
Front**

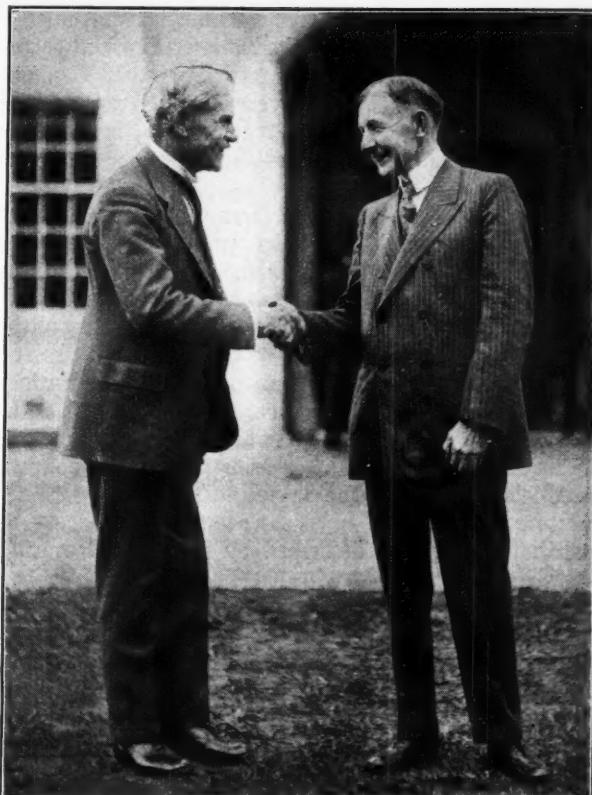
IN CONTRAST with the acceptance in the United States of certain general lines of economic and social policy, it is well to consider discussions now going on in England. Criticism of our American tariff relates to details but does not touch broad policy. In Great Britain, on the other hand, fundamental policies are immediately at stake. It is true that Premier MacDonald and the Labor party lack a clear majority in the House of Commons. But Laborites and Liberals stand together in opposition to the economic policies of the recent Tory government. The flurry about American tariff changes is of trifling consequence compared with decisions in the House of Commons that amount to a profound change of front to the whole world. The Tory party has clung to the views and doctrines that led to the disastrous Boer War under the leadership of Joseph Chamberlain almost thirty years ago. The aims of this school of imperialists were captivating. Sea-power, to be maintained by fleets superior to the combined navies of all other important maritime countries, was to hold all the oceans. Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, various islands in the Atlantic and the Pacific, all were to be welded together as parts of a united commercial empire.

**The Dream
of
"Empire"**

THE WHOLE CONCEPTION was irresistible in its appeal to those who came under its spell, and many young Britons embraced it with religious zeal.

Cecil Rhodes was its chief prophet. He was in the habit of saying that while not absolutely sure about the dogmas of orthodox theology, he was at least sure that if there was a God, the best way to serve Him was to take the map of the world and paint as much as possible of it a bright British red. The Imperialists have had rude awakenings, more than once, from this entrancing dream; but they have never lost the vision, although they have greatly disguised their methods in pursuing it, and have substituted soft propaganda for bluster and bullying. The Liberal party has had a more correct understanding of the influences shaping the life of the world in the Twentieth Century than the Tories, with their obsessions of imperial grandeur.

**Labor's
"Address from
the Throne"** STILL MORE FREE than the Liberals from such delusions and fallacies are the leaders of the Labor Party. In accordance with established custom a new Parliament opens with what is termed an "Address from the Throne." The address is always prepared by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Council, and in simple terms it summarizes domestic and foreign conditions, and outlines proposed policies. It is further customary to follow the Address by protracted debate, with many questions asked and answered and with numerous amendments offered by the Opposition. The address was read on July 2, and was well received. In the course of subsequent discussion the Tory leaders raised a direct issue on the question of continuing their protective tariffs, that had been adopted under the euphemistic title of "safeguarding." Mr. Amery, the recent Colonial Minister, argued eloquently for what is called in England the "new imperialism."



THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER RECEIVES THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

General Dawes (right) had gone to Scotland promptly after his arrival, expressly to confer with Ramsay MacDonald about naval reduction.

This includes the doctrine of so-called "imperial preference." Stated in bare outline, this means tariff walls against foreign imports, with wide-open gates for the products of British dependencies, and of the self-governing countries known as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Under the leadership of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, the Labor party bluntly repudiated this theory.

**Parliament
Rejects
"Safe-
guarding"**

MR. SNOWDEN was strongly supported by Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for the Liberals. A vote was taken on July 9, with the result that 340 members of the House of Commons endorsed the proposal to abolish safeguarding duties, with only 220 votes supporting the Tory doctrine. Pointing to the freedom of trade among the forty-eight States of the American Union, Mr. Amery had argued that the American policy should be applied to the British Empire at large. Any schoolboy could have pointed out the fallacies of this comparison. As regards economic policies, the United States is an entity, like France or Great Britain. In the same sense, Canada is a wholly separate government, making its own tariffs with even less dependence upon Great Britain than upon the United States. The island of Great Britain is an enormous importer of foodstuffs and of raw materials. Canada and Australia are, indeed, quite willing to accept tariff advantages in the British market, as against Argentina and the United States; and they can afford to give British manufactured goods some percentage of tariff discount in return, precisely

as the United States, under similar circumstances, gives Cuba a 20 per cent. reduction from the regular sugar duties. But the facts show that Canada buys American goods to an overwhelming extent compared with those made in Great Britain, in spite of tariff discriminations.

*Toryism
as an
Incubus*

IN THE TORY MIND, protective tariffs and "imperial preference" were a means to an end. The real object has been to create channels of trade that would strengthen the argument for a federated political empire. Its motive was to check the self-assertiveness of the Dominions, and to furnish justification for British maritime supremacy. The trouble with Toryism in England, as elsewhere, has been its unwillingness to face realities lest they might disturb predilections. What the Tories still call the "British Empire," has ceased to exist except in the forms of association recently described by Sir Esme Howard. It might be compared with the Pan-American Union. The two least compatible things in the political tendencies of the twentieth century are the Tory conception of a British Empire that rules the seas, and the necessary implications of a League of Nations. The Labor-Liberal announcement of a sane and sober policy, based on realities, means the beginning of a new and hopeful era for the British people. Toryism has been a terrible handicap.

*MacDonald's
Foreign
Policies*

IN THE FOREIGN program of the MacDonald Government, a foremost place is given to the establishment of happy relations with the United States, including practical steps toward reduction of naval armaments. The acceptance of the plan of the financial experts under Mr. Young's chairmanship for the payment of German reparations is announced, and it has the endorsement of all British parties. Resuming diplomatic relations with Russia was to have been expected, and will meet with little opposition. Proposals for naval reduction, as initiated by President Hoover and welcomed by Premier MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George with all their supporters, have had an excellent effect, even in advance of any practical steps. The superior intelligence of the MacDonald ministry, not to speak of its sincerity and its good-will, has completely changed the diplomatic outlook. Americans, like Messrs. Hoover, Stimson, and Dawes, are not tempted to cater to any narrow or jealous American prejudices against England. Mr. Dawes carried to London a transparent message of friendliness, and tension was at once relieved. Whereupon, it seemed quite feasible to take as much time as might be needed for finding the best way to approach some new agreement about navies, and their relation to the securities and the rights of different nations. Mr. Simonds, with his dislike of camouflage, analyzes the naval issue in his contribution to our present number. It is not his purpose to take a controversial attitude, but rather to make clear the grounds of difference. The British position rests upon past history, while that of the United States applies logic to altered facts. It is not likely that the United States will agree in ad-

vance to sacrifice its rights as a neutral in deference to a decision that may at some future time be made in Europe. When the emergency arises, the American people will be quite as ready to act in the interests of justice and of world peace as will the League of Nations or any other agency. Meanwhile, we can afford to wait for further word from official sources as to the status of the negotiations that have begun.

*The French
Munitions
Purchase*

WHEN THE WAR ENDED, with the Armistice of November, 1918, followed by the signing of peace treaties half a year later, the United States had accumulated over-seas a stupendous quantity of munitions of war and of various material for the support of our armies in France. At our centers of supply in that country we had piled up, in perfect condition, commodities of many kinds that had cost our Government perhaps two billion dollars, and possibly a good deal more than that amount. We were bringing our soldiers home as fast as possible, to be demobilized. We had also an immense surplus of war material here at home, that would have gone later to France if the fighting had lasted another year. The French, on their part, were continuing to maintain a very large active army, and were relatively short of munitions and supplies. Most of our material, prepared as it was for associated uses in France, could be well adapted to the purposes of the French Army. Among the leading spirits of the American Expedition, under General Pershing, were a number of men of large business capacity, including General Harbord (now head of the Radio Corporation), General Atterbury (president of the Pennsylvania Railroad), and General Dawes, Ambassador at London. With a bewildering surplus of army goods on hand in the United States, it was best to sell in Europe what we had already transported there at fancy freight rates. General Dawes, as the Army's buying and selling agent, found the French Government the one available customer. Accordingly, he sold out the whole collection for the round sum of \$400,000,000.

*Pay Day
Comes
Around*

THE FRENCH were getting what they needed, at about 20 per cent. of actual cost, and they were given ten years in which to pay the bill. The period ended July 1, but at the request of the Poincaré Government another month was allowed in order to give further time for the making of a highly important decision. This particular transaction in "war junk" was quite apart from the French war debt for loans made by the United States Treasury, amounting to \$4,000,000,000 as agreed upon in the Beranger-Mellon settlement of April, 1926. The French Parliament has never ratified that agreement of more than three years ago. For several months past Premier Poincaré, supported by his entire Cabinet, has endeavored to secure ratification. Such action would carry with it the funding of the \$400,000,000 purchase of material, and thus avoid the necessity of an immediate cash payment in that amount. The committees of Parliament were determined to amend the debt agreement by making future payments contingent

upon corresponding payments by Germany under the new Young plan. The contest between Ministry and Parliament was stubborn on both sides, as one day succeeded another in July, with chances apparently favoring the resolute position of Premier Poincaré.

Two Important Elections

IN OUR DEPARTMENT "Among the States" will be found again this month a number of matters of timely information. Virginia alone is elect-

ing a Governor this year. Republicans and anti-Smith Democrats have agreed upon a candidate. The regular Democrats will choose their nominee from three candidates, all of whom enter the primaries with good backing, and two of whom are men of distinction, widely known outside as well as within the state. New York City is greater in population and property values than most of the states, and its affairs are of more than local interest. It elects a mayor this year, and the Democratic candidate will be the present mayor, James J. Walker. Mr. Walker's political career has been in close association with that of Governor Smith, both men being members of the small ruling group in Tammany Hall. New York City needs a reorganization of its government under a thoroughly revised charter. In place of a political mayor, it should have a City Manager who would run its affairs like those of a great business corporation.

New York Needs a Manager

PRESIDENT HOOVER would be an ideal manager for New York City, but he happens to have a bigger job.

President Coolidge, if granted a proper Cabinet of municipal experts, would give New York better services than it has at present and probably save at least 10 per cent. of the current budget. President Butler of Columbia, or President Lowell of Harvard, or Dr. Angell of Yale, would know how to manage the affairs of New York City for the best interest of the entire population. Mr. John J. Raskob would be a priceless treasure as City Manager of New York and would be cheaply employed at a salary of a million dollars a year. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with his wide grasp of affairs, his devotion to human welfare, and his command of the principles of order and efficiency, would make an ideal mayor or city manager. But the office of mayor will be more desirable when its authority is increased.

Governor Roosevelt in Action

THE TERM of the Governor in New York State is two years; and the politicians are already looking ahead to the election of 1930. Governor Roosevelt

is popular, and is fortunate in having an able understudy and substitute in Lieutenant-Governor Lehman. The Republican legislature has been on fairly good terms with Messrs. Roosevelt and Lehman, although Al Smith in the executive chamber knew better how to "give and take," with Albany politicians of the Republican stripe. The buoyant stock market has helped the New York State Treasury at the same time that it has put so much extra money in Uncle Sam's pocket. Thanks to the state income tax, New York State finds itself with a treasury surplus of \$87,000,-

000. No research is requisite to discover that no American state has ever found its unexpended annual bank balance so vast and tempting. Meanwhile, a new gasoline tax begins to pay the highway bills of the Empire State. Governor Roosevelt favors a bond issue of \$50,000,000 to provide for immediate enlargement of state hospitals. The legislature prefers to pay out of revenues. Last month Governor Roosevelt was inspecting many state institutions.

Power Trusts in Politics

WHILE THE GOVERNOR was enjoying his well-deserved vacation in the South for the further restoration of his health, he read in the newspapers

about a great Power Trust that was acquiring control of several large electrical companies operating in central, northern, and western New York. Wall Street's financing of a power trust affords an opportunity that one aspiring politician, if not another, is quite sure to seize upon. Governor Roosevelt quickly made the theme his own; and it was the accepted view that the question of water-power control would be at the front in his campaign next year. Mr. Henry Ford, meeting squarely Governor Roosevelt's challenge, came out in an article that advocated strongly the tendency to enlarge and unify the organizations of capital and of management that are bringing standard electrical services to the homes of the people. The real beneficiaries are the users of electric light and power, in Mr. Ford's opinion, rather than the promoters and shareholders of companies that earn profits by expanding these facilities. Mr. Ford, in short, sees no danger at all from monopoly control of such utilities. Great economies, in his view, are to result from unified management, with lower prices to consumers. Experience is showing that public oversight and regulation form a sufficient safeguard against monopoly exactions.



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT ASKS A FEW QUESTIONS
By Weed, in the *Evening World* (New York)

A Record of Current Events

FROM JUNE 15 TO JULY 13, 1929

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

June 14.—The Senate, by a vote of 74 to 8, passes the Farm Relief bill.

June 17.—The Senate by a single vote, 39 to 38, defeats the Borah proposal to limit tariff changes to farm schedules.

June 19.—The special session adjourns, the Senate to reconvene August 19, the House September 23.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

June 15.—James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, states that federal expenses for prohibition enforcement totaled \$213,178,485 in the past nine years; the Government collected \$44,574,832 in fines and penalties.

President Hoover signs the Farm Relief bill; he announces that he will ask Congress for a preliminary appropriation of \$150,000,000, and terms the measure the most important ever passed by Congress in aid of a single industry.

June 30.—The Government's fiscal year ends with a surplus of \$185,000,000 despite reduction in the tax on corporate income and due largely to gains in individual incomes.

July 1.—The "national origins" basis for immigration quotas goes into effect, adopted in 1924 but twice postponed.

July 2.—Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, accepts President Hoover's invitation to become chairman of the newly created Farm Board.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

June 14.—Premier Hertzog and the Nationalist party receive a majority in elections to the South African Parliament; his success accentuates the division between the English-speaking coast and the Dutch-speaking (Nationalist) interior, and postpones citizenship for black natives.

June 21.—The three-year controversy between church and state in Mexico is ended, according to announcements by President Gil and Archbishop Ruiz; church services, suspended since August, 1926, will be resumed.

July 2.—Baron Tanaka resigns as Premier of Japan, as a result of bungling punishment of those responsible for guarding the Mukden Railway at the time of the death of Chang Tso-lin; Yuko Hamaguchi becomes Premier.

July 9.—The first division in the new British Parliament results in a Government majority, 340 to 220, the Liberals voting with Labor; the proposal rejected looked toward free trade within the empire and a tariff on foreign goods.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

June 16.—At a luncheon in Forres, Scotland, Ambassador Dawes, newly arrived from the United States, and Prime Minister MacDonald, newly installed Labor Premier, discuss plans for an attempt to reduce naval armaments.

June 18.—President Hoover announces that the United States will not sign the Young agreement on reparations; Congress will be asked for authority to sign with Germany those parts of the settlement that affect this country.

June 18.—Ambassador Dawes in London, and Prime Minister MacDonald at Lossiemouth, Scotland, make speeches on naval reduction; Ambassador Dawes declares that agreements should be sought by statesmen rather than naval experts; Mr. MacDonald says that not only the United States and Great Britain, but all naval nations, should participate.

June 20.—Japan announces willingness to take part in the expected Anglo-American move for naval reduction.

June 23.—Secretary of Commerce Lamont announces that financial payments to and from the United States totaled \$22,000,000,000 last year; a \$730,000,000 balance of exports over imports is shown, and American tourist expenditures abroad are set at more than \$500,000,000, or about two and a half times the amount received in war debt payments.

June 27.—Emperor Hirohito ratifies for Japan the Kellogg treaty renouncing war, completing acceptance by all the fifteen signatories.

July 1.—The Chilean Senate ratifies the Tacna-Arica boundary settlement with Peru.

July 2.—Bolivia and Paraguay accept the good offices of the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, and Uruguay to settle their boundary dispute in the Chaco region.

The Peruvian Congress ratifies the Tacna-Arica settlement.

July 9.—It becomes known that thirty-eight nations have protested to the State Department at Washington against provisions of the pending tariff-revision bill.

July 10.—Russian officials and employees of the Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway, at Harbin, are ousted by Chinese authorities.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

June 14.—The French monoplane *Yellow Bird* lands safely near Comillas, Spain, after a flight of 3128 miles from Old Orchard, Maine, in 29 hours and 52 minutes; severe storms and the presence of an American stowaway prevented their completing their proposed non-stop flight to Paris.

June 29.—Four Spanish aviators and their seaplane are rescued by a British warship near the Azores after seven days on the water; they had left Spain June 21.

Frank M. Hawks, landing at Roosevelt Field, N. Y., completes a round-trip flight across the continent to Los Angeles and back; 19 hours, 10 minutes westward; 17 hours, 44 minutes eastward.

July 1.—The Wabash Railway applies to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to create a fifth trunk line in the East, by control of the Lehigh Valley and seven smaller roads.

July 4.—The National Education Association, in convention at Atlanta, elects Ruth Pyrtle of Nebraska as its president.

July 10.—The first airplane flight from the United States to Rome is accomplished by Roger Q. Williams and Lewis A. Yancey; there was one stop on the coast of Spain for fuel.

July 12.—A new record for sustained flight is made by L. W. Mendell and R. B. Reinhart, in a single-motored plane over Culver City, California; they land after nearly 247 hours in the air (previous record 174).

OBITUARY

June 14.—Sir Patrick McGrath, President of the Newfoundland Legislative Council and prominent journalist, 60. . . . Minor C. Keith, a founder of the United Fruit Company and builder of Central American Railways, 81.

June 15.—Charles Francis Brush, scientist and inventor of the arc light, 80.

June 16.—Bramwell Booth, son of the founder of the Salvation Army, and until recently its leader, 73.

June 17.—Sir Maurice Low, author and for 40 years a Washington correspondent, 68.

June 23.—Rt. Hon. William Stevens Fielding, former Canadian Finance Minister, 80.

June 25.—Dion Boucicault, noted American and English producer and actor, 70. . . . Robert A. Hume, missionary in India for 52 years, 82.

June 26.—Francis W. Rockwell, former Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, 85.

July 1.—Joseph Stewart, long a high official in the Post Office Department, 70.

July 3.—Dustin Farnum, the actor, 55.

July 6.—Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., retired, recently president of the General Board of the Navy, 64. . . . Albert Trombetti, noted Italian authority on languages, 63.

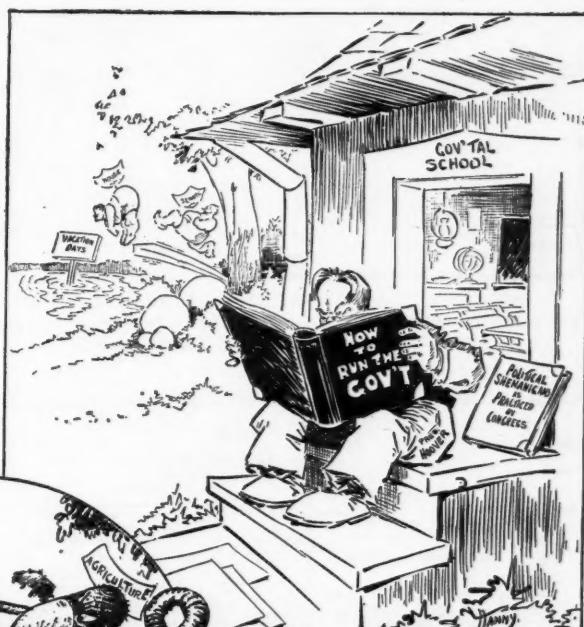
July 11.—Mrs. Katherine Tingley, theosophist, 79.

July 12.—Robert Henri, distinguished American artist, 64.

Current History in Cartoons



**A CLOUD ON THE HORIZON
OF AVIATION**
By Talbert, in the *Telegram* (New York)



**WHEN SCHOOL OPENS AGAIN
TEACHER WILL BE READY**
By Hanny, in the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



A THREATENED INVASION OF EUROPE
By Darling, in the *Herald Tribune* (New York)



THE NEW FARM HAND
By Kuhn, in the *News* (Indianapolis)

**(Center)
DISCORD IN THE NEST**
By Sykes, in the *Evening Post* (New York)



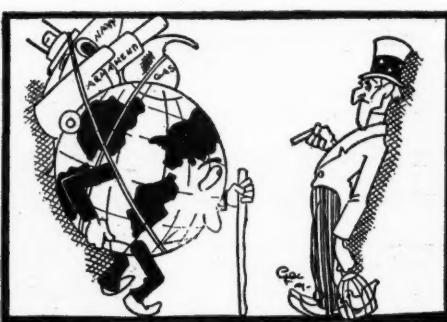
LLOYD GEORGE: "NO SPEEDING OR I'LL USE MY BOX OF TACKS."
The Labor ministry of MacDonald depends upon Lloyd George's support for its majority.
From the *Times* (Glasgow, Scotland)



CHINA SEIZES A RUSSIAN RAILWAY
"An important pair with Japan a laughing third."
By Walle, in *De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam, Holland)



THE REDS BID FOR RECOGNITION
The New Trainer (MacDonald): "Now 'op it! The last trainer would not allow such an animal in the stables, nor will I. Besides it's more than my job is worth."
From the *Express* (Cardiff, Wales)



AN ITALIAN JIBE AT AMERICA
Uncle Sam: "Your shoulders are well loaded."
Old World: "You might begin unloading them."
From *Il "420"* (Florence, Italy)



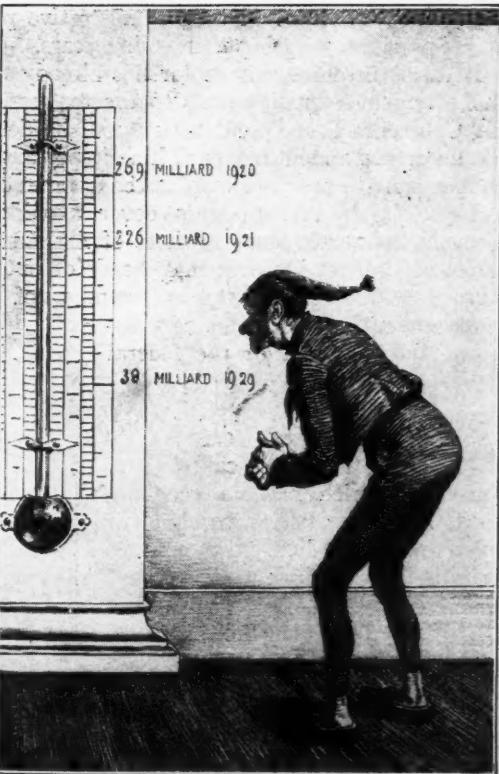
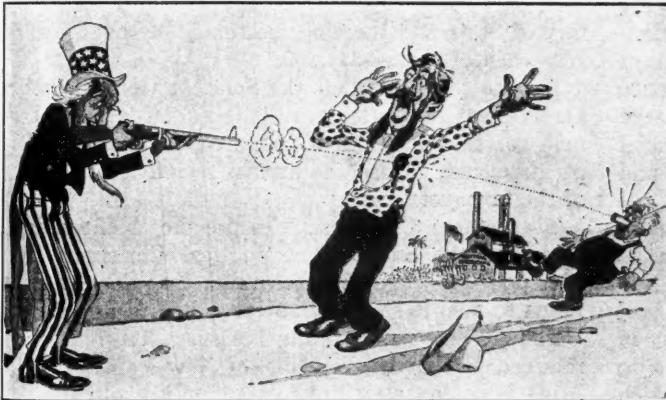
UNCLE SAM'S NEW BILLS
The old were too soiled with the sweat of Europe.
From *Il Travaso* (Rome)



AFTER THE EXPERTS' CONFERENCE
"This fellow is too polite to be sincere."
From *Moustique* (Charleroi, Belgium)



FRANCE DREAMS OF A UNITED EUROPE
A German view of French aspirations.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)





ERNEST L. JAHNCKE
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Hoover Picks His Men

By WILLIAM HARD



PATRICK J. HURLEY
Assistant Secretary of War.

PRESIDENT HOOVER HAS BEEN extraordinarily successful in getting people to take federal governmental jobs in place of better jobs in private life. He has attracted into the federal service a number of eminent private-life experts who are giving to his Administration a high degree of unusual non-political color. More broadly, even when his nominees have not been without political color, their acceptance of federal office has frequently represented a large sacrifice of private ambition and of private financial opportunity. A review of Mr. Hoover's methods and achievements in the use of the appointive power, at the end of his first four months in the White House, may shed some light on the administrative prospects of his presidency during the coming years.

In these columns this writer has already reviewed the President's appointments to the ten positions in his Cabinet. The present article will be devoted to the numerous appointments of high importance which he has made to positions outside the Cabinet circle.

These latter appointments cover a wide range. They include such posts as those of Assistant Secretaries of Cabinet Departments, heads of outstanding Bureaus within the Departments, members of so-called "independent" boards and commissions, and members of the federal judiciary.

AMONG THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES (constituting the so-called "Sub-Cabinet," which has no existence save in journalistic vocabulary) there are two, and only two, who are able to rejoice in the title, very "sub" and yet also very "super," of Undersecretary. They are the Undersecretary of State and the Undersecretary of the Treasury. All other Assistant Secretaries are simply Assistant Secretaries or else First Assistant Secretaries, Second Assistant Secretaries, and so on. The State Department and the Treasury Department, however, have given to

their chief Assistant Secretaries an exceptional station of power and with it an exceptional dignity of description. They additionally have bestowed upon them an exceptional grandeur of salary. While Assistant Secretaries get \$9000 and \$10,000 a year, the Undersecretary of State and the Undersecretary of the Treasury get—each of them—\$12,000.

It is to be added that the Solicitor General in the Department of Justice, who is the chief legal spokesman for the Department in its cases before the Supreme Court, is also the annual recipient of \$12,000 of the taxpayers' money.

These three \$12,000 salaries are the chief financial prizes on the Sub-Cabinet political Christmas tree. It is politically saddening to think that they all have fallen to men to whom financially they mean so little.

For Undersecretary of the Treasury Mr. Hoover has retained Mr. Ogden L. Mills, of New York. As Mr. Mills is not an appointment but only a retention, it will suffice to say of him that by universal admission in Washington he is not only thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the fiscal life of the United States Government but revels in them. Waves of short-term securities coming due seem to be to him as invigorating as surf-bathing. Rosy, robust, elated, he finds in the Treasury Department a chance to be a master in practice of those fiscal problems of which in the House of Representatives he was a master in debate.

The \$12,000 which he gets for his services in the Department may, it is hoped, be of help to him toward meeting some quarterly instalment of his income tax. It seriously is not thought that an abler or more industrious and energetic Undersecretary of the Treasury could be found, and the survival of Mr. Mills into the new Administration is applauded even by his old debating antagonists on the House floor.

The problem of appointing an Undersecretary of State was a weighty



JOSEPH POTTER COTTON
Undersecretary of State.

one. There certainly is much justification for the view that the United States Government, like the British Government, and like many other foreign Governments, should have what is called a "Permanent" Undersecretary of State. That is, according to the contention here noted, we should have an Undersecretary of State who would be chosen from among our permanent State Department diplomatic officials and who would give continuity to the technique of our foreign policy by carrying from Administration to Administration a full, abiding knowledge of the work and of the personnel of the Department at home and of our diplomatic corps abroad. From this point of view our new Undersecretary of State should undoubtedly have been Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., who is now an Assistant Secretary of State and whose long and highly successful experience in the Department had abundantly and uniquely qualified him for promotion to the Undersecretarial chair.

It was natural, on the other hand, that Secretary of State Stimson, finding himself cast, as it were, into a den of professional diplomats and foreign service career men, should have been willing to find an Undersecretary—and a buffer against the technicians—not in a diplomat but in a fellow-lawyer. The President gave him that fellow-lawyer in the person of Mr. Joseph Potter Cotton, of New York.

There was a little transitory tremolo of opposition to Mr. Cotton, in the Senate, because of his clients. Mr. Cotton has had a very large number of clients. Many of them have been, and are, very rich. Among them, accordingly, there have been several who have been charged with being "malefactors." The right of the poor malefactor to have a lawyer is admitted. The right of the rich malefactor to have one is yet to be politically determined. Mr. Cotton began practising law in New York twenty-nine years ago. He has become a director in traction "interests" and in bank "interests," as well as a lawyer for those and other "interests." It seemed for a hasty moment that these associations might be fatal to him on his trial for confirmation in the Senate.

Then emerged a dramatic discovery. Mr. Cotton, it was found—like Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Owen D. Young, of the General Electric Company—belonged to the new race of wide-open-minded millionaires. He was a "liberal." Emissaries of "liberalism," from its most authentic habitats in the Northeast, descended upon Washington and revealed Mr. Cotton to the Senate in his true character. He was thereupon virtually unanimously confirmed, with Senator Borah of Idaho conveying to him the official senatorial liberal apostolic benediction.

With our best New York "interests" and our best senatorial Cato the Censor thus in agreement on Mr. Cotton, it can be safely said that he is a good and successful appointment. The ascertainment of this



CHARLES E. HUGHES, JR.
Solicitor-General.

fact gives an especial satisfaction to the President because of his having anticipated it twelve years ago by making Mr. Cotton one of his principal assistants, during the Great War, in the United States Food Administration.

WE COME THEN, in strict orderliness, to the third \$12,000 Sub-Cabinet plum at the President's disposal. Here a certain political error might by the basely politically minded be discerned. With two of those \$12,000 recognitions going to New Yorkers, it might have been well to hand the third to somebody in—say—Oregon. Daringly it was, in fact, given to a third New Yorker, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., who, further, and similarly, did not financially need it.

On both scores, geographical and financial, it might seem that some criticism of these three \$12,000 selections could arise among western county chairmen and precinct captains on the ground of "mal-distribution." None could arise, however, on the ground of merit.

Mr. Hughes, in body and in mind, has the intensity of his father, slightly intensified. He gives the same impression of unstoppable intellect and of irresistible virtue, somewhat accentuated. He enlisted as a private in the Great War and got his officer's commission on the field in France. He has a completely competent endowment of courage, physical and mental and moral, and the only complaint that is lodged against him is that with his lofty clarity in the office of Solicitor-General and with Mr. William De Witt Mitchell's lofty purity in the office of Attorney-General, the atmosphere of the Department of Justice may be too rarefied and bracing for human breathing.

Mr. Mitchell has been, of course, the President's legal conscience, and the President's investigatory sieve, in the selecting of lawyers to adorn, or debase, the Federal Bench. It was in the course of that selecting that the President introduced into American presi-



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Commissioner of Pensions.



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FREDERIC A. TILTON
Third Ass't Postmaster General.



DAVID SINTON INGALLS
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.



JAMES C. ROOP
Director of the Budget

dential political practice the novelty of publishing the names of persons giving their endorsements to nominees for federal office. Every judge recommended to the President by Mr. Mitchell and appointed by the President has had endorsements thoroughly substantiating his character and his reputation among persons of the highest standing in his neighborhood. The verdict of the best technical legal observers is that the judicial appointments of the present Administration have, on the whole, emphatically strengthened the Federal Bench and have initiated a process of lifting it toward higher levels of legal learning and of strictly professional ethical independent action.

Returning now to the so-called Sub-Cabinet, we may note several further appointments of unusual interest.

The first is that of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of War. Born on the reservation of the Choctaw Indians, plough-boy before he was ten, driver of a mule in a coal-mine before he was twelve, cow-puncher before he was fifteen, unavailing applicant for admission into the ranks of Roosevelt's Rough Riders before he was sixteen, captain of cavalry in the Indian Territory volunteer militia before he was twenty, possessor of an academic college degree before was twenty-two, a lawyer in the city of Washington by the time he was twenty-five, rich rapidly through the practice of the law and through an aptitude for realism and real estate, a major and a colonel in the American war against Germany on the Aisne, the Marne, the Meuse-Argonne, and St. Mihiel, commander then of the successful quelling of race riots in the city of Tulsa, seeker of high-hearted adventure, sound and substantial business man, active citizen, impressive patriotic orator, adroit political spell-binder, campaigner for Hoover by airplane into the farthest pastures of Oklahoma, fighter and charmer and owner of high office buildings, "Pat" Hurley is not by any one denied to have the appropriate commercial and psychological qualities for the assistant management of the Department of War.

His opposite number in the Army's twin and rival service is Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Jahncke, as an

eminent private business man, deals with sand and brick and gravel but he deals with them on docks on the margins of the sea. Along these docks he also does the repairing of ships, and during the Great War he additionally did the building of ships. He is a yachtsman and a Commodore of yachtsmen. He has, either by coincidence or by contagion, the hearty and bluff good nature and bearing of the sailorman of tradition. He seems to be perpetually enjoying the stinging spray. He is eccentric in having both an instant laugh and an instant executive capacity. He is much better than a go-getter. He is a go-doer. "Tell it to Jahncke, and it's done." That this business man and sailorman will know how to help to navigate the management of the Navy is unquestioned.

A third business man drafted into the Sub-Cabinet is Mr. Ferry Heath, of Michigan. He is by private nature an insurance manager and a manager of ships on the Great Lakes. He acquired a quasi-public character by being sent in 1919 by Mr. Hoover into the northern reaches of the Baltic Sea to administer the distribution of American food in Finland. Now he has acquired a fully public character by being transformed into an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER RECRUIT from private wealth to public service is Mr. David Sinton Ingalls, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the special branch clumsily called Aeronautics. Mr. Ingalls is a youth who ten years ago flew to fame on the Western Front, and who has been always well situated financially to go in for mere occasional adventures of war and sport. Instead, he has taken to public service seriously, very much like that other "rich young man," Mr. F. Trubee Davison, of New York, who remains with us as Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics in the Department of War. Mr. Ingalls's arrival in Washington is one more proof of the increasing actual democracy of the Capital City, which now welcomes honest wealth as hospitably—almost—as it welcomes honest poverty.

In fact, this Administration seems perhaps destined to be the perfected fulfillment of that long-wanted "needle's eye" through which rich men may be able successfully and without embarrassment to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven of federal employ.

Almost all of them, of course, enter it at the cost of leaving behind them a great deal of what might be called their potential wealth; because almost all of them, being Americans, have been engaged primarily not in the mere enjoying of wealth but in the busy creating of it. Virtually every man so far mentioned in this article as a Hoover appointee is annually losing many thousands of dollars through succumbing to the solicitations or commands of a President who has, indeed, furnished them the example of the abandonment of the pursuit of wealth for the pursuit of public honors and duties.

Their sacrifice is genuinely substantial; and the writers who call this an Administration of rich men should more accurately, and jubilantly, call it an Administration of rich men made poorer.

The truth is that one of the President's principal tests of a prospective nominee for a public job is that he already should have been successful in some private

Hoover Picks His Men

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job. This way of thought on his part has brought it about that he has been obliged to spend a great deal of his time wrenching reluctant private oysters out of their happy and cozy private shells.

The hours that he has devoted to such endeavors have been much more protracted and much more laborious than those which, because of their contacts with the quarrels of the Congress, have been most reported in the press. The locating of the fated oyster has often required immense researches; and then the separating of him from his comfortable bed has often required every sort of resolute presidential pressure, including the really almost unprincipled one of printing his name in the newspapers and leaving it to him to dare to decline a public service publicly known to have been proffered to him. Some of Mr. Hoover's appointees have truly volunteered when summoned. Others truly have been brought in by the "press-gang." In those latter cases the President might be jocularly and yet with a certain veraciousness accused of having forcibly robbed the victims of large prospective private fortunes.

IT SHOULD BE REMARKED, however, that the President has not failed to give frequent recognition to persons already in public political life. His new Assistant Secretary of the Interior is that veteran of politics, Mr. Joseph M. Dixon, ex-member of the United States House of Representatives, ex-member of the United States Senate, ex-Chairman of the National Committee of Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive party, ex-Governor of Montana. His new First Assistant Postmaster General is that active political figure, Mr. Arch Coleman, of Minnesota, for many years the thoroughly efficient operator of the Minneapolis postoffice. His Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the Treasury Department, is that honest regular political product, Mr. Robert H. Lucas, of Kentucky, who was backed and groomed and trotted out and touted in the most approved regular political fashion by the Republican Kentucky "organization," and who had been a perfectly acceptable and satisfactory Internal Revenue Collector for the federal government in Louisville.



J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD
Asst. Comr. of Indian Affairs.



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CHARLES J. RHOADS
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

These appointments, and other similar ones, are, in this writer's judgment, among the most proper and useful that the President has made. The federal government was created, and is sustained, by politics. People not in politics did nothing to bring it into being and do nothing to keep it in being. Political judgment and usefulness are not acquired instantaneously upon mere appointment to political office. It is possible to go too far toward taking non-politicians into politics. On the other hand, when the non-politicians have qualities that are vitally needed, and that are not to be found in the regular political ranks, it is certainly at least noble to appoint them.

WITH THOSE conflicting considerations in mind, let us now glance briefly at some further specimens of the President's appointing energy and inventiveness—in the field not only of Assistant Secretaryships but of Bureau Chieftaincies.

Mr. Frederick A. Tilton, of Michigan. Who ever heard of him? Nobody except accountants and the wise employers of accountants. According to them Mr. Tilton long has been one of the great consummate accountants of the United States. He therefore now, under this new Administration and Dispensation, is actually Third Assistant Postmaster General, with the task of teaching better accountancy to an \$800,000,000 business annually at a yearly salary of \$9000. It was a political shock to everybody else and a severe financial shock to him.

Mr. Earl D. Church, of Connecticut. He was nothing but a sublime expert on the deepest intricacies of actuarial science. He lived in that radiant insurance center, Hartford, affluently, and with no political noise. The President's scientific audiphone, however, detected him. Now he gets \$9000 a year to run that ancient repository of political cobwebs and of vast calculatory problems, the Bureau of Pensions in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Joseph Henry Scattergood, of Pennsylvania, now respectively Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior. The mind falters and faints in consider-



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SANFORD BATES
Superintendent of Federal Prisons.



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ADA L. COMSTOCK
Member, Law Enforcement Comm.

ing the non-political merits of these gentlemen. They seem to have done almost nothing but practice good birth, right Quaker living, quiet industry, high solvency, active philanthropy, and all the other private duties of man their whole lives long. They were both graduated from the Quaker college at Haverford. They both entered business in Philadelphia. Mr. Rhoads became distinguished and prosperous in banking. Mr. Scattergood became distinguished and prosperous in the fine old business of dyewoods and then even more distinguished as a trustee of estates.

Having thus established their financial reputability, they turned naturally to benevolent good works. Mr. Rhoads became a financial guide of the Young Men's Christian Association, a trustee of Haverford, a trustee of Bryn Mawr, an overseer of the William Penn Charter School, treasurer of the Philadelphia Housing Association, chairman of the War Prisoners' Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, chief of the Friends' Bureau for Relief and Reconstruction for the Red Cross in France in 1918 and 1919. Mr. Scattergood became treasurer of Haverford, treasurer of Bryn Mawr, official of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, official of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, official of Hampton Institute, chief of the Friends' Bureau in France. They both, or between them, became naturally and dutifully members of such societies as the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. One of them—Mr. Rhoads—in the course of their philanthropic enterprising became treasurer of the Indian Rights Association. Caught! By a quick twist of the presidential fishing wrist, Mr. Rhoads is now looking after our federal Indians at \$8000 a year and Mr. Scattergood is Assistantly looking after them at \$6500.

MR. JAMES C. ROOP, of Nebraska. Not known to the editors of "Who's Who." Not a bit known to the habitués of the restaurants of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Fully known, however, to Mr. Charles Gates Dawes, one-time General Purchasing Agent of the American Army in France and



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GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
Chairman, Law Enforcement Comm.



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ROSCOE POUND
Member, Law Enforcement Comm.

subsequently first Director of the Budget in Washington. Mr. Dawes, in his book called "A Journal of the Great War," says:

"To Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Roop, Engineer, present Assistant General Purchasing Agent, whose invaluable services and high abilities have won him his successive promotions, the General Purchasing Agent desires to express his appreciation and gratitude. No one in the whole organization has had a better grasp of its principles or has been more useful in putting them into practical effect. From the beginning to the present Colonel Roop has been a main dependence of the General Purchasing Agent."

Mr. General Dawes thereupon made Mr. Colonel Roop a continuing "main dependence" of his in budgeteering in Washington in 1921 and in budgeteering in Santo Domingo in this year 1929. Colonel Roop is therefore now, without more ado, and without any political ado at all, himself the head of the Bureau of the Budget of the United States and the President's financial administrative right hand and eye.

Mr. Sanford Bates, of Massachusetts. A high and strange mingling of self-made man, political personage, and altitudinous humanitarian criminological expert. Got to be a lawyer in Boston through going to a Y.M.C.A. night school. Became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Massachusetts Senate, the Massachusetts Republican State Committee. Has been the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Correction for ten years. Is admittedly one of this country's foremost and most enlightened students and guardians of offenders and prisoners. Is now presented by Mr. Hoover with the task, appropriate but heavy, of effecting large prison reforms as Superintendent of the Prisons of the United States in the Department of Justice.

Such are some of Mr. Hoover's most distinctive Assistant Secretaries and Bureau Chiefs. Other Hoover appointees of perhaps equal significance are here omitted either through lack of space or (if the confession may journalistically ethically be made) through lack of knowledge. In conclusion, however, a few words must be dedicated to some outstanding new members of boards and commissions.

THE MOST INSTANTLY engrossing board is the Federal Farm Board, and the most instantly engrossing commission is the Law Enforcement Commission.

From the Federal Farm Board there is a notable omission. Through experience as the head of the United States War Finance Corporation and as the head of the federal system of Farm Loan Banks and of Intermediate Agricultural Credit Banks, the man most and best acquainted with governmental agricultural credit in this country is Eugene Meyer, Jr. The reasons why he is not the chairman of the new Federal Farm Board would constitute a whole treatise on contemporary agricultural politics.

In default of him the choice could surely not have rested on anybody more qualified to command the confidence of the country than Mr. Alexander Legge, of Illinois, president of the International Harvester Company. Mr. Legge went directly from the farm at

the age of twenty-five into the farm machinery business and has been in that one business ever since. His official personal account of his antecedents and origins starts off with this first sentence:

"Began with McCormick Harvester Company at Omaha, 1891."

That is the man. He wastes no time on irrelevancies or curiosities or ostentations. He knows the economic connective tissues between the agricultural world and the commercial world—precisely the field in which the Federal Farm Board is to operate.

The remaining members of the board—as so far appointed—have resulted from one of the most remarkable referendums ever conducted by a President. It would have been perfectly natural and perfectly normal if Mr. Hoover had given many places on the Farm Board to men who had earned and had received the political favor of farmers on election days. It would have been perfectly natural and perfectly normal if Mr. Hoover, in the search for these men, had conducted prolonged inquiries among the political organizations of our agricultural regions.

What Mr. Hoover did, in fact, was primarily to send out multitudinous letters and telegrams to organizations not political but wholly agricultural and wholly economic. He polled not the political sentiment but the economic sentiment of the farmers. He addressed himself to the men whom the farmers themselves had chosen to manage their own economic institutions, such as, primarily, coöperative marketing societies. He asked these men to give him their views as to the proper persons to be appointed to the board. He thus secured the names of gentlemen who combined two qualities; the quality of having had experience in agricultural coöperative marketing, and the quality of having the confidence of the mass of their fellow-workers similarly experienced.

It is accordingly automatically certain that Mr. James C. Stone, of Kentucky, does in fact competently represent both the labors and the sentiments of the coöperative producers and marketers of tobacco. It is similarly certain that Mr. C. B. Denman, of Missouri, is an acceptable representative of the most successful experimenters in the coöperative marketing of cattle. It is equally sure that Mr. Charles C. Teague, of California, knows the best practice, and is acknowledged to know the best practice, in the coöperative marketing of fruit and, in general, of "perishables." It is beyond dispute that Mr. William F. Schilling, of Minnesota, is eminently acquainted with the highest developed methods of the coöperative marketing of dairy products. It is not open to the slightest doubt that Mr. Carl Williams, of Oklahoma, can speak with authority of the admittedly highest sort in the field of the organizing of coöperative efforts in cotton and also in wheat.

There can be no successful minimizing of the actual technical practical records of these men. On those records they should be immense governmental administrative successes. Whether or not they together have sufficient strictly political experience and skill for the weathering of the strictly political storms which they are certain to encounter, is another question. They stand today as a singularly bold Hoover-



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CARL WILLIAMS
Member, Federal Farm Board.



ALEXANDER LEGGE
Chairman, Federal Farm Board.

itic specimen of a board of technicians put together to accomplish a high technical purpose.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION is similarly almost exclusively a group of technicians. With the exception of Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, every member of it, including its executive secretary, Mr. Max Lowenthal, is a lawyer either at the bar or on the bench or in a law school.

Mr. George W. Wickesham, chairman of the Law Enforcement Commission, is indubitably among the inhabitants of the topmost peak of American law practice. Mr. Roscoe Pound, a member of the commission, Dean of the Harvard Law School, is probably, along with Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis, one of the trio of Americans best known to scholars of modern jurisprudence throughout the world. He is a prodigy and miracle of learning who at one time was offered impartially the opportunity of being either professor of law or professor of botany. He has a mind which incredibly combines being omnivorously encyclopædic with being creatively philosophical. The other members of the commission—ex-Secretary of War Newton Diehl Baker, of Ohio; Crime Commissioner Frank Joseph Loesch, of Chicago; Advocate and Orator Henry Watkins Anderson, of Virginia; United States Judge and ex-United States Senator William Squire Kenyon, of Iowa; United States Judge William Irwin Grubb, of Alabama; United States Judge Paul John McCormick, of California; State Judge Kenneth Mackintosh, of Washington; and State Bar Association President Monte M. Lemann, of Louisiana—virtually all of them are worthy of being regarded as "law experts."

Experts! And business men dragged from success in private life to service in public life!

Those are manifestly the two main categories into which the President's non-Cabinet appointments fall.

The high-mindedness of it is clear. The audacity of it is equally clear to the student of political history. Is the President's non-political policy in this matter poor politics? Or will it turn out to be super-politics? The speculation that arises out of those queries is the one that hovers most creditably and most unansweredly at present over the future of his Administration.



MODERN GREEK COMMERCE—THE RAILROAD YARDS AND—

Photographs from
Ewing Galloway

Macedonia—

By GEORGE E. WHITE

President of Anatolia College, Salonica, Greece

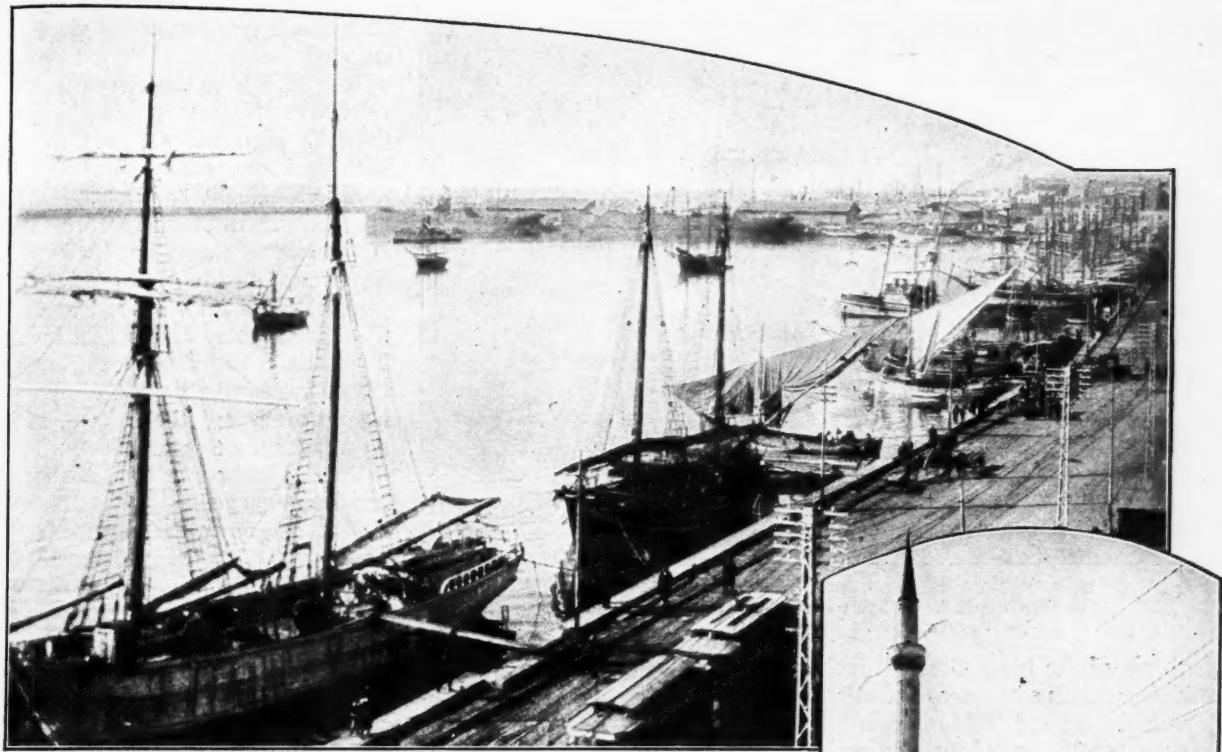
IT WAS PHILIP, King of Macedon, who first put his little country on the map, and Philip was one of the great men of all time. He was ruthless, so ruthless that when he destroyed Olynthus, outpost of Athens, it lay buried in its ruins until 1928, when Professor Robinson of Johns Hopkins dug it out again. And so great was Philip even in his duplicity that the philippics of Demosthenes remain the standard of invective oratory to this day. Philip's stormy career ended in 336 B. C. and his son, Alexander the Great, climbed upon the unsteady throne. In thirteen years Alexander led the Macedonian phalanx which his father had organized to the ends of the Oriental world, wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, and then died at the age of 33. Alexander's tutor was Aristotle, who has been called the best-educated man that ever walked the surface of the earth. And later came the Apostle Paul, who founded several early churches on this fringe of Europe, and wrote his epistles to the affectionate and generous Thessalonians and Philippians. These four world figures were men of old Macedon.

Old Macedon has become the site of the new Macedonia, a land which had its birth when the last smoke drifted from the mouths of the Great War's cannon.

It started life with a pilgrim population of a million and a half men, women, and children who wandered to its shores from across the Aegean Sea, and is now slowly working its way into an unknown future.

Macedonia of the early Macedonians was a majestic crescent country of maritime plain and mountain upland, embracing the northwestern curve of the Aegean Sea. One arm or wing stretched southward to Mt. Olympus, snow-crowned abode of the gods; the other stretched eastward toward Constantinople. The back boundary, running over and among the lordly Balkan Mountains, fluctuated at times, blown forward and backward by the gusts of warfare, and earlier or later included parts of Serbia and Bulgaria. But the restored Macedonia of the Greeks today very nearly reproduces the Macedonia of its great founders, Philip and Alexander.

The early Macedonians were country cousins of your true Athenian Greeks, and wanted nothing quite so much as to be recognized among the regular members of the wide-spread Hellenic family. The province is well compared with a strip of American coast on the same parallels of latitude reaching from Philadelphia to Cape Cod. Cassander, who married a daughter of Philip, and so was not only a general and



THE WATERFRONT OF MACEDONIA'S CHIEF CITY—SALONICA

Old and New

*An Ancient Land Begins Again
With a New Population*



Vardar Square, Salonica, famous in the wars of this ancient city.

"companion" but a brother-in-law of Alexander, founded in 315 B. C. the city which he named for his wife, Thessalo-niki, better known to us as Salonica, and this city has been the real capital of Macedonia from that day to this.

Salonica corresponds in location with New York, and the Vardar River, like the Hudson, comes down from the north to fix the chief and highly important inland route of railway trade and travel, while the coast lines of the Aegean Sea run south and east from the fine harbor.

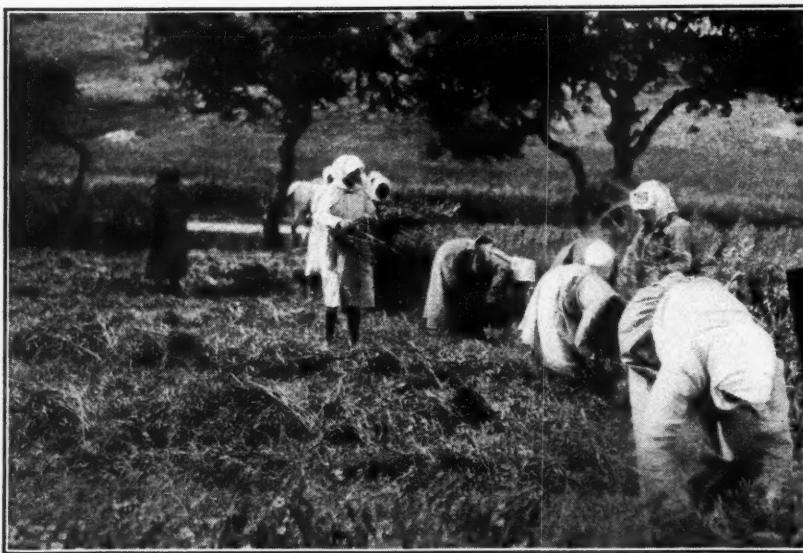
MACEDONIA IS COMPARABLE in area with Belgium or Holland, and has suffered more than its share in the great game of international grab played from the beginning. Roman, Byzantine, Crusader, Serbian, Bulgarian, Venetian, Turk, not to mention the Great Powers of modern times, have wrestled for and over the little country and its people, who have ordinarily desired only to be left in peace to pasture their flocks, till their fields, and sail their ships.

In 1395 the Turks first attacked Salonica. They took the devoted city four times before they captured it, in 1430, to hold for sixteen generations of thirty years each, until 1912. At best the Turkish rule was alien and

Asiatic, militarist and Moslem, and governed with a heavy hand. Conspicuous over the door of the Metropolitan Church of St. Sophia, an older building than the more famous St. Sophia of Constantinople, are two dates—1430 in black figures and 1912 in gold. These mark the advent and the exit of the Turk, and describe the span of years during which, five times every day, the building rang with the cry, "There is no god but Allah, and Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah."

By a remarkable coincidence it was St. Demetrius Day, November 8, 1912, when the Turkish rule was replaced by the Greek. St. Demetrius has been from early days the patron saint of the city, and a ruined church shown to all tourists still bears his name.

THE GREAT WAR BEGAN and ended in the Balkan area, and while much of the hardest fighting was in Western Europe, much of the hardest suffering was in the Near East. Macedonia not only changed political masters, but it literally changed the majority of its citizens, and began life over again with a new government and impoverished immigrant settlers. Among 1,500,000 Pilgrims who crossed the Aegean Sea and found shelter on the hospitable shores of Greece and Macedonia were 800,000 refugees, mostly Greeks from



HARVEST IN THE WHEAT FIELDS OF MACEDONIA
The grain is still cut by hand as it was in the days of Alexander.

the basin of the Black Sea, but including many thousand Armenians and some Circassians and others, who landed and located in Macedonia.

Then "exchanges of population" were carried out under sponsorship of the League of Nations, by which nearly 400,000 Turks removed to Turkey, and 80,000 Bulgarians crossed the border by preference to join their own people. The Refugee Settlement Commission, created by and operating under the League of Nations—the head of which is constantly an American, whether Henry Morgenthau, Charles Howland, or C. B. Eddy—has done wonderful work which will be more clearly recognized as time passes, in settling upon the land a major half of the population of the Province. Their reports reckon Greek Macedonia as more than 88 per cent. Greek, the other inhabitants being principally Jews, who came as refugees from Spain many generations ago, or Armenians on trek from Turkey. Neither of these peoples constitutes a minority problem inciting political interference from outside.

Present-day Macedonia, which is related to Greece as a whole somewhat as New England is related to the United States as a whole, has embarked on the process of reconstruction. There were giants in the earth among the settlers of the Dakotas and our other prairie states, and it takes the same spirit to reclaim the land of an old province in a process of rejuvenation. More immigrants have settled in Macedonia since the echoes of war died away than the entire population of either North or South Dakota.

WITH THE SCANTIEST resources in the way of buildings, farm animals, tools, seed, and other facilities with which to live until returns could be secured from the soil, these Pilgrim settlers have begun work. Cereals are grown for home consumption. An extensive business in tobacco, chiefly with the United States, provides the most convenient money crop. Grapevines are being planted literally by the million. The vol-

ume of silk production has already largely increased. Cotton and woolen mills have begun weaving.

Visitors frequently remark on the lack of trees. Of course, the bare limestone peaks do not furnish soil enough for extensive forests, but there is another reason. If there is anything that the good-natured, kind-hearted Turkish peasant loves it is a goat, and if there is anything that a goat loves it is the bark of a young tree. Given five hundred years of Turkish peasants and their goats, and no wonder the trees are few.

But the Department of Forestry has been removed from the University of Athens to the new University in Salonica, and afforestation by degrees has begun. Refugee villages, of uniform and plain but neat cottages with gray or yellow

stucco walls, green window shutters, and red roofs, have sprung up, built, with some government aid, by people who are bound to be thrifty, industrious, and progressive to the utmost.

One day, in a village of refugees from the Caucasus, I heard the sound of machinery, and on inquiry found



that it was an American winnowing mill, owned and operated by the villagers on a coöperative plan. A Greek takes kindly to machinery and likes to own and operate his own small machines. Greeks are extreme individualists, and yet there are reckoned to be 4000 coöperative societies organized among the farmers and serving community interests on a joint basis.

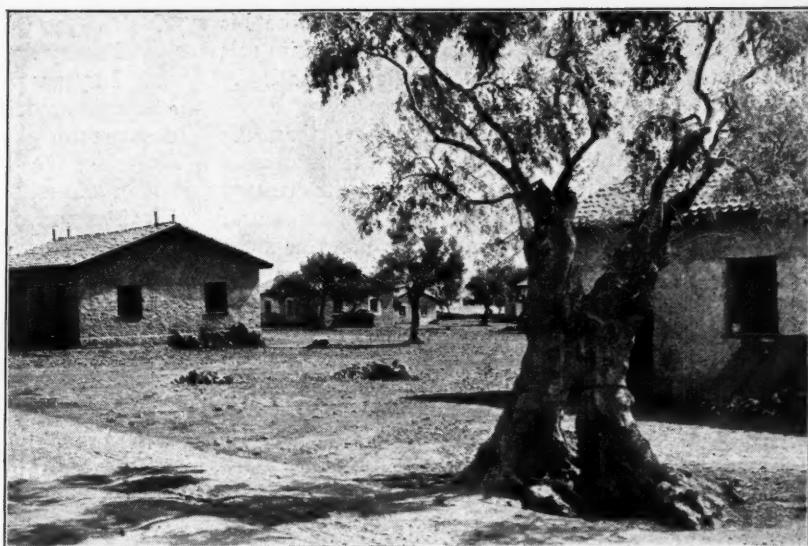
Another day, needing some freight hauled, I inquired for Themistocles, who had been driving an ox cart not long before. I found that Themistocles had sold his ox cart and bought a Ford, with which he was carrying passengers between the summer camp and the city at \$1 per ride. Automobiles are multiplying rapidly in the cities, with the incidental advantage that they force the construction of improved roads.

Macedonia has been called a paradise for working peasants and, while it is a slow and painful process for

pioneers with so little capital to undertake the task, a hopeful beginning has certainly been made. In a nook in a valley where an American would see barely space enough to spread a few rugs for a picnic party, a Macedonian will see room for several olive trees, which he would almost rather own than a herd of cows. A traveler through Macedonia surveys a country-side crowded with busy workers. He may not realize that eastward of Salonica he passes "an orphanage 100 miles long" where 2000 boys from Near East Relief orphanages are getting their start on the land. Or if our traveler journeys westward from Salonica he may see at Verria, the Berea of Paul, the white tents of surveyors, who are laying out a new railroad line.

SALONICA, WHICH WAS a small city with a subdued spirit up to 1912, was the base for a great army of allies during the War, and was half burned in 1917, is building after a fashion that would do credit to any city content without sky-scrappers. Business blocks, apartment houses, small factories, public buildings, as well as refugee suburbs, are taking shape; the City Planning Commission is laying things out in modern style and doing it well; the widening and paving of streets, extension of tram lines, construction of a modern sewage system, development of parks and other open spaces, proceed apace. Railroads bring through cars from Paris, Vienna, Constantinople, Athens, and 2000 railroad men are paid in the city.

When schoolboys of my generation studied Latin we read about the Via Egnatia, stretching from Rome to Brindisi, then across the Adriatic, and on toward the Bosphorus. The Via Egnatia, still so named, is a principal thoroughfare through modern Salonica, and is spanned by the Arch of Galerius, one of the most interesting of the historic monuments in the city. The Apostle Paul undoubtedly traveled along this Egnatian Way. Crossing Egnatia at right angles, Venizelos Street runs upward from the sea, a metropolitan thoroughfare rapidly building in modern style.



PEASANT HOMES IN THE "NEW" MACEDONIA

These houses were built under the supervision of the Refugee Settlement Commission which supplied the doors, windows, frames, and hardware.

During the last three years an International Exhibition held in Salonica every autumn has become an established institution. It brings merchants from Balkan countries, the Near East, and from different parts of Europe, to exchange views, buy and sell commodities, and plan for more intimate dealings and more trade in days to come. The exhibition buildings occupy a parade ground known to every one as the Field of Mars, and when Mars turns merchant it is very much to the good.

Salonica is the point where the Greek seaman meets the Slav plowman, while the Jew buys and sells with all parties, and the Armenian merchant who brought the Oriental rug business with him from Asia Minor manufactures impartially for the local trade or for New York. Mr. Venizelos has recently concluded an agreement with Yugoslavia by which this neighbor to the north acquires a free zone in the harbor of Salonica, with transportation rights over the railroad that links old Serbia with the sea.

The city is the pivot of Macedonia and the nearest port to the heart of the Balkans. Behind the breakwater ships from the ports of the Aegean, Black, and Mediterranean seas discharge their cargoes and load afresh; indeed, larger steamers carry trade and travel between our harbor and all the ports where the winds of traffic blow and sea-water carries its passengers and freight. Sailing vessels among the Aegean Islands take the place of interurban trucks and trolleys elsewhere.

When the modern sons of the old Argonauts put out to sea, they are first of all among the 200 sunken mountains of the Aegean whose tops emerge as islands, with twenty larger islands that represent sunken mountain ridges. Sailors and sightseers live again the legends, the songs, and the stories of



FUTURE GREEK LEADERS IN THE MAKING

Students working on Marathon Field at Anatolia College which is supported by American funds and manned largely by American instructors.

the old heroic world. The modern Greek, like his early forefathers, tends to be seagoing. For him salt water never divides; it is rather the natural pathway for a boat.

There are few lovelier views anywhere than the sight of Salonica in the morning sunlight as it appears from the ridges behind the city. Behold the crescent city, seven miles from tip to tip; the smoke of trains coming in across the broad valley; steamers one after another entering the harbor; usually several airplanes wheeling in the sky of Aegean blue overhead; a fleet of fishing vessels with white sails putting out in time to be back with the day's catch in season for evening dinner; and snow-crowned Mt. Olympus across the bay.

IN SPITE OF THE ROCKY PEAKS that break almost every sky line, the intervening valleys and plains are wonderfully productive. Americans who have visited the great Near East Relief orphanage on the Island of Syra have been astonished to learn that the little island, smaller in actual area than an American township six miles square, sends a steamer-load of truck produce to the Athens market almost every night.

The soggy lowlands of Macedonia have produced abundant mosquitoes and they, in turn, have infested the country with the blight of malaria, as the soldiers of the Allied armies found to their cost during the War, and as the refugees realized when they first came into the country. But vast reclamation projects of the Foundation Company and the Monks-Ulen Company are being pushed with American skill and experience. The first is expected to furnish about 20,000 20-acre truck farms and the second is nearly as extensive; besides which, other reclamation projects are under consideration in the fertile plains of Philippi, Thessaly, Epirus, and elsewhere in this region.

With the elimination or reduction of the mosquitoes, malaria will largely if not wholly disappear, and a sturdier race of men should emerge. Of course, Salonica, a commercial metropolis with nearly 400,000 people, needs the food to be produced by these truck and dairy farms, which will be at the gates of the city. These broad alluvial valleys, warm, fertile and well watered by regulated streams, will be abundantly productive of cereals, vegetables, and fruits, with spaces also for grassland and pasturage.

UNLESS ALL ORDINARY SIGNS fail, the Balkan countries and the Near East have entered upon a period of peace and good-will, prosperity, and constructive progress. As soon as Mr. Venizelos swept the country at the elections of July, 1928, and became Prime Minister, he went to Rome and negotiated a friendly pact with the Italian Government. The more recent arrangement with Yugoslavia should go far to allay strife between these rival neighbors, and make more probable the negotiation of other treaties of friendship with the Turks and the Bulgarians.

Nobody, so far as appears, wants any more war, but a good many are afraid that somebody else may start war. In years past Austria and Russia were intruding influences among the little states of the Balkans, but these greater powers have lost their hold. Eleutherios Venizelos, the great statesman now directing Macedonian affairs, began life with the stormy experiences of a Cretan revolutionist, but perhaps Mr. Venizelos in his riper years may help set a Balkan example of peace and good will to the greater powers of Europe.

A new generation in Macedonia is rapidly coming to the fore. Weaklings have dropped by the way; young men are stepping to the front. The birth rate is rising and the death rate is falling. If one expects to find either a classic hero or a candy kitchen clerk as the prevailing type, he will be disappointed; most of them are just humans who want the ordinary chances in life for normal youth of any country.

Strolling one evening in a neat refugee suburb of Salonica, of 30,000 people or more, I came upon a moving picture building named "The Phoenix" and advertising—in English—the show going on, which was "Jim the Devil"; and I looked across the open fields to where Anatolia College was getting its start. There came to mind the remark of a former Mayor of Salonica, "The soul of Greece is with America."

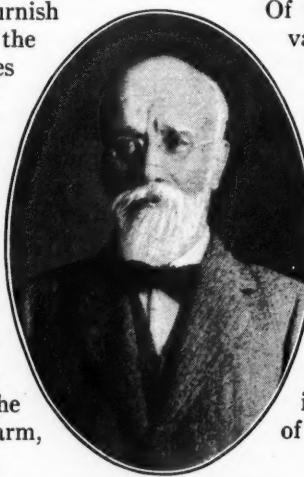
Mr. Venizelos commissioned the writer to bring his greetings and good-will to the people of America, and his welcome for American education in Greece. Schoolboys on the street have a wholesome look. Visit the refugee villages and you find a creditable common school established in almost every one.

Of the village teachers 400 have had the advantage of short courses in agriculture provided by the Refugee Settlement Commission. There is a strong general desire for American education, friendliness, and good-will. A decoration from the Greek Government was conferred not long ago upon Dr. J. H. House, the able founder and principal of the Agricultural and Industrial Institute of Thessalonica.

Almost inevitably there has been some friction between the established settlers and the in-rushing refugees, but it has been comparatively slight. Now as old Macedonians recognize the breach of the Hellenic world. In the early history of the Near East the extensive establishments of Greek settlers in Asia Minor were overthrown by the Persians and

the colonists were driven back upon their homeland. Then came the Age of Pericles! Athens and the Greeks were the leaders of the world.

The aftermath of war has a tendency to leave people in a somber mood, but some observers discern signs of hope that the defeat of the Greeks by the Turks in Asia Minor since the close of the Great War, and the expulsion of the Greeks from that part of their ancestral heritage, may presage another period comparable with the Age of Pericles. Perhaps, in the newer day of a better world, it will be of finer character than any hitherto.



ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS
Premier of Greece

The Fifteenth Anniversary

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. Europe Then and Now

THE PRESENT AUGUST sees the fifteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, while the recent June marked the tenth milestone since the Treaty of Versailles officially closed the great conflict. This current anniversary is of more than passing importance, because in all human probability it will also indicate the real liquidation of the consequences of the supreme catastrophe.

This seems probable despite the temporary insurrection against the Young Plan, disclosed alike in German and Allied countries and the parallel protest of the French Chamber against the immediate ratification of the Franco-American debt settlement. The truth is that no political body can risk the consequences of defeating the Young Plan, but all seem likely to go through the motions, as all did at the time the Dawes Plan was submitted for ratification.

We are on the point of seeing the war debts liquidated, both those of Germany and those of her opponents. Nor can there be long delay in recalling Allied troops from German soil. After fifteen years the war has in a certain measure settled itself. The material and psychological readjustment has taken place. The politicians, as usual, are simply lagging behind the facts, still fearful of the present influence of sentiments which in the recent past have controlled the minds of their constituents.

But when Germany has been liberated, alike by evacuation and by the application of the Young Plan, we shall have arrived at the moment when for the first time it will be possible to estimate in terms of actuality the consequences of the war itself. We shall be in the presence of the new Europe, created by the peace treaties, functioning normally. And this is true in the economic quite as much as the political field.

One must note that in this new Europe, which is now escaping restraints and leading-strings, nothing is as any belligerent in the World War hoped or expected. Fifteen years have served to give the lie to every forecast, just as ten years have similarly disproved most of the prophecies which preceded and followed the making of peace treaties. Look at the list of war aims, and the lesson is unmistakable.

Great Britain triumphed over her latest rival more completely than over any in past time; yet the complete overthrow of Germany has not insured British supremacy. Measured by economic and industrial circumstances, defeated Germany is hardly worse off than victorious Britain. France has Alsace-Lorraine, and Alsace has already become as a new Ireland. Italy has assisted at the final extinction of the decaying Hapsburg Empire, only to see a young and vigorous Slav state rising on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Self-determination has liberated millions of

Poles, Czechs, Rumanians, Croats, and Baltic tribes, but only at the cost of enslaving other millions of Germans, Magyars, Bulgarians, and others.

In 1914 Europe was divided into two groups of alliances, which were the result of the associate rivalries of great peoples. Today a new division has resulted in new alliances. In point of fact, however, Europe is still separated into two groups—one made up of the powers satisfied with the existing order and prepared to defend it by arms, the other determined not to rest until 1914 conditions are restored, but not yet able to employ force to regain lost provinces.

On the one side France—backed by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania—stands forth as the champion of the status quo, having replaced Germany as the supreme power of the Continent. Against this status quo Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Lithuania are frankly aligned. As for Russia, it remains, escaped from western association and ideas, if no longer the peril of 1918-1919, nevertheless an inexplicable element moving toward incalculable destinies which must affect the whole Continent.

PEACE OR WAR in the new Europe turns upon the simple question as to whether, looking to the long future, peoples will choose to fight or to suffer the existing order to last. The old hope of a revision of the treaties has been disclosed as of little real promise. To remake the frontiers by consent of nations concerned is out of the question, because no nation will voluntarily give up territory and no pressure save war is discoverable.

However the map of Europe were made, there would be millions of subject minorities, and those who constitute the enslaved of today were the masters of yesterday. Between these races survives the bitter memory of numberless centuries of injury and persecution. Each minority today is the center of disloyalty against the existing government, the basis of intrigue for separation. It is a festering sore in the body it inhabits. But the single change possible would be to substitute a new minority and a new sore.

For a century the process of liberation of subject peoples has supplied the real unity of European history. Napoleon was not in his grave when the first shots of the Greek Revolution ushered in a century of self-determination. Belgians, Italians, Serbs, Bulgars, Rumanians, all had escaped before 1914, and the peace treaties liberated Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Finns, additional Rumanians, and Serbs along with the Baltic races. Nothing proved able to resist this explosive force of nationality. It triumphed over incredible odds before the World War. It defied every economic principle of modern society in the peace treaties.

The single clear European consequence of the World War was the liberation of the subject races. But while peace was impossible permanently with Europe half-slave and half-free, it would be idle to imagine that the cause of general peace had been advantaged by the creation of new frontiers of friction and the liberation of new peoples mutually hostile and endowed with long memories of shameful persecution.

Today the real question of peace or war in Europe has nothing to do with imperialism, militarism, or chauvinism. The supreme agony of the war has effectively smashed all these incentives to conflict. Everywhere it is perceived that a new war would mean ruin, even if it ended in victory. The shadow of Bolshevism lurks behind the possibility of defeat to discourage all classes possessed of property or living outside of poverty. The Europe of 1929 is incredibly different from that of 1914 in all that concerns the discussion of war, the conception of war.

YEAT IT REMAINS everlastingly true that for certain things man has always been prepared to die and short of death to endure every sort of agony. The liberty and unity of peoples is one of these essential circumstances. People will fight to be free. For them such a war will not seem a crime, and any misery incident to war will seem less intolerable than the slavery in which they exist. And today there are in Europe millions of people belonging to subject races firmly resolved to be free and unable to obtain freedom save as they fight and—if they are victorious—enslave other millions.

All the League of Nations' efforts, all the arguments of pacifists, all the exhortations of peoples which are free, united, and secure, will not influence the millions of Magyars, for example, in Transylvania and along the Danube, who have been turned over to Latin and Slav masters. But the same arguments will fall with the same futility upon the ears of the Slavs and Latins for whom the alternative is a return to Magyar rule. No German will accept the thought of a Polish Corridor, permanently dividing East Prussia from the Reich. But no Pole will dream of assenting to a new partition, which would return a million Poles to German rule and, incidentally, put all Poland economically at the mercy of a German master of Danzig and the Vistula outlet on the sea.

The situation in Europe today is no more nor less than a status quo maintained by the bayonets of the satisfied powers and unchallenged because of the exhaustion, temporary and passing, of the dissatisfied peoples. The program of the dissatisfied peoples is no more than a change, which would substitute new dissatisfied millions for the old but would leave the problem otherwise unaffected.

Peace or war in Europe turns upon an adjustment of this problem of the minorities. Obviously it is possible for the satisfied states, since they are strong, to maintain the existing conditions and continue the miseries of the subject millions, as the Concert of Europe condemned the Balkan tribes to Turkish rule for a generation after the Congress of Berlin. But this policy of peace founded on injustice could hardly last beyond the strength of the satisfied powers, and the present minorities—like those of the Balkans—would continue to strive for liberation and might in the end produce a new Serajevo.

If the Poles and the Germans, the Magyars and the Czechs, Rumanians, and Serbs, the Lithuanians and the Poles, the Bulgarians and the Serbs, cannot find an adjustment of their racial problems, sooner or later Europe will be dragged to a new conflict, which every sensible European realizes would mean nothing less than collective ruin for the Continent. The League of Nations can do nothing about it, because it has no power to compel and no persuasion to reconcile millions of Germans or Magyars to foreign and oppressive rule, or to condemn more millions of Poles and Rumanians to a similar rule in order to reconcile the Germans and Magyars.

Nor is there the smallest chance of effective disarmament while the satisfied nations feel the unmistakable hardening of the purpose of their minorities to obtain liberation and of their neighbors to forward this process of national disruption. Fifteen years after the outbreak of the World War, then, Europe, at last escaping from the empire of the catastrophe, finds itself squarely faced with the new peril and the fresh problem. Never in the long history of the Continent was the desire for peace more universal. Never was the horror of war more general among all classes in all peoples. And yet, perpetual paradox, Europe finds itself face to face with a problem which in all past time has led inevitably to war.

II. Labor's Proposals

THE PAST MONTH has been dominated, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, by the translation of the Labor victory at the polls into practical political fact. For all the world, the coming of Ramsay MacDonald has been a matter of utmost importance, foreshadowing not only considerable changes in domestic policies within the British Isles, but new orientations in British foreign relations.

France nervously perceives that Labor means to rescue British policy from what it conceives to have been the slavish subordination of Sir Austen Chamberlain to Aristide Briand. Germany is hopeful that Labor will hasten an evacuation of her soil, too long

delayed. Italy is suspicious that British radicalism will have little sympathy and less truck with the reactionary régime of Mussolini. All have looked with intense interest at the opening scenes in Labor's second arrival at power.

Universal as the interest has been, however, it is clear that the United States has been solely concerned with the consequences of Labor's program in respect of the Anglo-American naval dispute. Likewise Labor itself has made it unmistakable that it considers the readjustment of Anglo-American relations, the formulation of a new deal between the two peoples, to be the chief among its many preoccupations.

Nor can one fail to note that the arrival of a new government in Britain has served as the occasion for the expression of a clearly defined and newly augmented desire on the British side to improve Anglo-American relations. This desire found equally emphatic expression in the opening speeches of MacDonald, Baldwin, and Lloyd George.

In fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that on both sides of the Atlantic there is at the moment a very real and equally earnest desire for the removal of recent causes for friction. Recent differences have not constituted a menace to that peace between the two nations which had passed its first centenary before the World War made Britain and the United States associates against a common enemy; but they have provoked recrimination, disturbed tranquillity, and awakened exaggerated apprehensions.

New governments, alike in London and in Washington; a fresh and spontaneous expression of the desire for a new deal in both countries; President Hoover's proposal of a new method for dealing with the vexed question of parity; Mr. MacDonald's immediate and unprecedented welcome of General Dawes, and the new Ambassador's prompt discussion of the pending naval dispute in words indicating the purpose of his chief to seek settlement—all these details separately and collectively represent a new atmosphere and a sound basis for optimism.

NEVERTHELESS, the commentator upon foreign affairs would render a singular disservice if he failed to point out that the complete readjustment, the final solution of immediate and prospective difficulties, is a far less simple matter than this present optimism, born of unmistakably improved circumstances, would indicate. And this condition results not merely from the intricate character of the naval difference—which supplies the immediate cause of irritation—but from a much larger set of circumstances, which are the result of totally different conditions and traditions affecting the two peoples.

Some measure of these difficulties may be gathered from the obviously different fashion in which London and Washington have been discussing the prospective adjustment of Anglo-American relations. For Washington, for the President, for the new Secretary of State, who has recently given notable utterance and reemphasis to the doctrine of parity, the question is beyond all else the problem of adjusting the immediate dispute. Mr. Hoover has again and again made it clear that he regards with apprehension and disapproval any effort to plunge into the discussion of such involved and far-reaching issues as that of the freedom of the seas, in advance of an adjustment of the specific question of parity.

In London, on the contrary, alike in the press, in Parliament, and in public expression generally, one encounters the conviction that the naval matter is relatively insignificant and that what should come now is a general liquidation of all Anglo-American questions to the end that there may arrive some permanent association of the United States and Great Britain—in fact, some enduring coöperation, if not partnership, between the two Anglo-Saxon nations.

Put simply, what is in the British mind is that the adjustment of the naval matter must be subordinated to a far more extensive settlement. It would be idle to see in this contemporary British state of mind any general or complete recognition of the justice of the American claim for parity in fleets, any universal acceptance of the American thesis advanced at Geneva and before that at Washington. The British still hold as generally to their own view as we hold to ours.

The truth lies in the fact that the mass of the British people believe that if Anglo-American relations can be put upon the basis of firm and intimate association, the naval detail will become of utmost unimportance. This association need not be by a contractual alliance, but rather by some form of that unwritten understanding—destitute of legal form and definite specification, but not less binding and inclusive—which best suits British tradition.

All of which means that the British still hold to the view that it is the duty of the United States to play the rôle of a great power, to exert its responsibilities for the maintenance of world peace and vast influence actively to undertake European order.

At the back of most British minds is the notion of an Anglo-American association designed to exercise moral and material, if not actual physical, constraint upon the rest of the nations of the planet, and obviously possessing the requisite force to apply physical sanctions if necessary. While British opinion criticises our policy in respect of debts, and rejects our case in the matter of fleets, the chief cause of British condemnation of American policy remains the allegation that we have refused to undertake responsibility in world affairs, that we will not run risks, engage our resources, commit our diplomacy.

None more clearly than the British saw that it was the addition of our strength to the Allied cause which made victory possible in the World War. None more exactly understood that, had we entered the war in 1914, the decision would not have been delayed beyond 1917, and that had we been a real force in the world in the critical days before the struggle broke, just fifteen years ago, our influence added to the British might have prevented the conflict itself.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, it is the British conviction that if British and American resources were united, the joint power of our wealths and our fleets would enable our statesmen to forbid any other great nation to embark upon war; and the mere recognition of our purpose to take such action would act as an enormous deterrent and as a tremendous incentive to all peoples to put the idea of resort to arms out of their minds once for all.

This view, born of the war and revealed in all the British discussion of the League, found new expression when the Kellogg Pact was framed. To the British mind this Kellogg Pact constituted another opportunity to get the United States into international affairs as an active force. We had refused to undertake the responsibilities which would have devolved upon us had we joined Mr. Wilson's League; we had refused to commit our resources and our policy to the maintenance of the decisions made at the Paris Peace Con-

ference. Our decision seemed for the present irrevocable. But here we were proposing a new pact, we were asking all nations to abandon war as an instrument of policy. What, then, could be more logical, more inevitable, than that we should consent to common action against any nation which at one time violated its solemn undertakings in the League Covenant and flouted the contract which had originated with an American Secretary of State and had been acclaimed by the whole American people? In fact, the Kellogg Pact seemed a bridge—the long-sought bridge between Washington and Geneva.

I need not recall to my readers that Sir Austen Chamberlain's first public comment on the Kellogg compact was the statement that its value lay in the force that its signers were prepared to put behind it. I need not lay further emphasis upon the obvious fact, disclosed by all British cables since the recent election, that the present British state of mind is based upon the conviction that, once a naval bargain is made—or rather as the major consideration in such a bargain—we shall agree to get behind the Kellogg Pact; to agree that if any nation violate its provisions we will neither directly encourage it with money nor

(which is far more important) insist upon our right as a neutral to trade with such a law-breaking nation.

Once such an agreement is reached all chance of an Anglo-American clash disappears. Our two fleets can never be arrayed against each other, because nothing is more certain than that since all British policy and interest are concentrated upon holding what constitutes the British Empire, not adding to it, and in preventing new conflicts which may reduce British trade and retard British recovery, Britain will not appear as a violator of the Kellogg Pact. Nor will she participate in any new conflict, save as she has been able to establish a *prima facie* case of war-guilt, of violation of the Kellogg Pact, against her prospective opponent.

Thus, while we talk about an equal fleet and concentrate our attention upon the attainment of this end, the British are bending all their energies toward the production of a situation in which it will be a matter at most of sentimental detail whether our fleet is equal or even superior to the British. For, if the uses we can put our fleet to are fixed in advance in accordance with British views, even the remotest menace to British interests disappears automatically.

III. The Question of Naval Parity

ONCE MORE THE WHOLE QUESTION turns upon the degree to which American opinion has changed since the famous struggle over the League of Nations in the Senate almost a decade ago. Will the United States now—granted that it obtains a naval settlement with Great Britain which falls wholly within the four corners of the American conception of parity—contract not to use this fleet to maintain technical legal rights as a neutral, if some nation shall be pronounced by the League guilty of a violation of the Kellogg Pact, guilty of precipitating a war of aggression?

This is the proposal which has found advocates in Charles P. Howland, in John W. Davis, in James T. Shotwell, in a large number of distinguished American citizens who are either internationally minded or open advocates of a real Anglo-American partnership. But simple as the proposal seems on the surface, it rests upon the enormous assumption that Congress will agree in advance to have the use of its fleet and the course of American foreign policy determined by the decision of a League of Nations in which it is not represented, or by the President of the United States without consulting Congress.

For, patently, if we agree in advance that our fleet shall not be used to aid or abet an aggressor, we must similarly agree in advance that some body or official shall decide as to the fact of aggression. We must either agree to accept the say-so of the League, as to some future action constituting an aggression, or we must bind ourselves, in case the President of the United States shall agree with the League decision, to surrender our rights as a neutral. The rest of the world must be contented to let it go at that.

In either case we shall become a co-belligerent with the League powers, because, even though we refrain from all affirmative action, the mere fact that we give

unequal treatment to the actual belligerents will constitute a violation of neutrality. If one can suppose that in 1914 the League of Nations had existed, one must conclude that it would have been bound to determine, not unanimously to be sure, first that Austria was guilty of aggression against Serbia because it declared war; second, that Germany was guilty of aggression against France and Russia, because it also first declared war. In both cases the breach of peace, speaking legally, was by a Central Power.

In that situation, we should have been bound either through our acceptance of the League decision or by reason of a presidential pronouncement based upon the Kellogg Pact (assuming it, too, had existed), to give all conceivable aid to the Allies, through denying to Germany any advantage which might follow our insistence upon neutral rights. And Germany would have been warranted in treating us as enemy. We should have been in the war almost from the first day.

As against this the British would say that had the Germans known in advance that we should have taken such a course, had known that they would confront not one but both great Anglo-Saxon powers, they would have paused on the fatal slope, refrained from precipitate declarations of war, and thus the supreme catastrophe would have been avoided. Looking to the future, the British would argue that certainty of such American action would, by supplying such an enormous combination of power, render it impossible for any civilized country to embark upon an enterprise of war, foredoomed to disastrous defeat.

Now I am not venturing here to attempt to establish a balance between the two theses. What is of importance is to indicate the clear and irreconcilable difference between the American and British conception of American foreign policy at the moment. We

are not seeking parity with the British fleet with the idea that along with equality will go legal, or even moral, implications that we shall bind ourselves in any fashion as to the use we shall make of that fleet, once we possess it.

We say in substance that, given our relative wealth and power, we are entitled to naval equality. We say, in addition, that we paid in advance for such equality at the Washington Conference, and that Britain there and then accepted the principle of parity. Beyond this we say that the underlying purpose of our policy is to possess the means to prevent any country from interfering with our technical legal rights as a neutral to trade with any and all belligerents hereafter.

In the end, the thing comes down to the simple fact that we are thinking in terms of our interests nationally, the British of theirs internationally. And this results not from any disparity in moral or intellectual standards, but from a different experience in the past, and an utterly different tradition of foreign policy.

But one must see that the British situation is quite different as we agree or decline to modify our traditional policy. If we reserve for the moment all decision as to our course in a future crisis, insist upon our right to determine in the event both whether an aggression has been committed and whether we shall share in the sanctions against the aggressor, then the British situation is at least theoretically fraught with manifest peril. For Britain is bound by her League contract to take action against the aggressor established at Geneva. And if, as is clearly possible, Geneva shall decide one way and Washington another, or Washington shall refuse all decision and insist upon the integral recognition of its neutral rights, then a collision between the British and American fleets is, again theoretically, far from unlikely.

Obviously, too, in such case, it is a matter of vital concern to the British whether we possess an equal, a

superior, or an inferior fleet. As long as there remains even the smallest possibility of a collision between the two naval establishments, British security and safety turns upon the preservation of every conceivable advantage. There, after all, is the real cleavage between American and British policy.

The Tory government which went out of office the other day was convinced that it was impossible to persuade the United States to abandon its neutral rights, and that as a consequence Britain must maintain a fleet as far as possible superior to the American. To put it in terms of British conception, it was a matter of life and death to avoid American superiority. That was an Admiralty view, certainly, but it was an Admiralty view based upon existing physical facts. The government of the day neither dared nor cared to run the risks incident to scrapping the advice of naval experts, whose business was British security.

The Labor government which has now come to power obviously believes that it is possible to modify American policy. It specifically believes that it is possible to adjust the question of the freedom of the seas, committing us in advance not to insist upon our technical rights in the only case in which Britain could conceivably be concerned—namely, when acting against a nation declared an aggressor by a Geneva fiat or openly violating the Locarno Pact. Moreover, it just as patently believes that the first thing to settle is this question of principle.

Mr. Hoover, on the other hand, believes otherwise. He knows that neither Congress nor the country would today be prepared to accept any commitment binding us to action or inaction in a new European conflict. He just as clearly understands that the Senate would reject any proposal which charged the President of the United States with the responsibility of deciding who was guilty in a new European fracas, and thus making us a champion of the innocent.

IV. America's New Position

THIS BRINGS US BACK to the main question. Can Mr. MacDonald, with only a minority government, persuade Parliament and his country to accept any American thesis of parity, however arrived at, as long as there remains the possibility that this American fleet may appear one day as guarantor of American neutral rights which are destructive of all traditional British policy in war?

If we have an equal fleet and hold to our purpose of maintaining our neutral rights, Britain cannot in the future make war—war which will certainly have the moral sanction of Geneva—save as she either risks collision with our fleet, or conforms to our interpretation of international law. This would make her use of seapower wholly derisory. But, by contrast, if we accept the British thesis, our isolation disappears and we are irrevocably involved in European affairs.

Now, as far as I am able to judge present-day American opinion, there has been no revolutionary change in view as to isolation. The country is in the main completely satisfied to stay outside the League of Nations, overwhelmingly opposed to assuming re-

sponsibilities for European peace, and emphatically determined either by construction or agreement to arrive at equality with Britain in the matter of ships.

Given the facts, I must confess to a certain pessimism despite all the hopefulness of the moment. Unmistakably both peoples are eager for an adjustment, both are equally anxious to end recent irritations, on both sides of the Atlantic good-will is at flood tide. But in the background lie all the old familiar suspicions which have poisoned relations since the Washington Conference.

Sooner or later Mr. MacDonald will have to face a deal of home protest, when it becomes clear that the United States is insisting upon parity without agreeing to conditions which would make her fleet no danger to Britain. And just as surely Mr. Hoover, should he accept the MacDonald conception, is going to come in conflict with a Senate which will argue that, in advocating a discussion of policy in advance of one of parity, the British are seeking to avoid acceptance of actual equality.

Moreover, while General Dawes, with the President's

approval, has put the admirals and experts at one side and forecast the preëminence of the statesmen, one must remember that it was Mr. Hughes who thrust naval advisers out of the debate when he accepted the Washington agreement. The record of statesmen in the Anglo-American dispute is not much better than that of naval experts. And in Congress and the House of Commons the experts, the flouted admirals, will have the last word; for both will speak in the name of national security.

As I view it, the real difficulty growing out of Anglo-American relations results from the fact that recent years have seen a total reversal of the balance of power between the two countries. We have become richer, more prosperous and thus more powerful than Britain. The mere material consequence of this disproportionate development has been to disturb the whole British situation in the world. Financially, we have outstripped England. As a consequence, the pound sterling lags behind the dollar, and Sir Montagu Norman comes to New York. Industrially and commercially the mere prospect of a new tariff leads the *London Times* to demand a tariff war of the Empire against us, and to expatriate upon the cost to Britain of our proposed domestic legislation.

NOTHING SEEMS MORE ASSURED today than two decades of freedom from any general European conflict. Meantime, if the relative rate of development of British and American resources and population continues for two decades at the pace of the past ten years, the naval question will become academic. In fact it is possible to believe it has already become so. Of course it is possible for the British to follow their traditional policy and undertake to construct a combination of powers against us. But I sincerely believe that any such course is totally foreign to British purpose and will remain so. As for any American purpose to employ its newly arrived world power in the Prussian sense, that is too absurd to need denial.

Great Britain has long been the wealthiest and the most powerful single state in the world. She is that no longer, and we have not by design but in fact occupied that position. The change involves many frictions and not a little mutual recrimination. But from 1814 to 1914 we submitted to British supremacy, frequently disastrous and always annoying, without challenge or serious protest. Why should Britain's course be different when circumstances are reversed?

As a practical matter, whether we have an equal fleet or an inferior fleet the British will not and cannot think of going to war with us. Nor will the situation be altered if our fleet is equal in the aggregate and superior in the large cruisers. It is possible in theory to think of our attacking Britain, but it is not possible even in theory to think of a British attack upon the United States, given Britain's imperial circumstances. Neither people has the smallest notion of making war upon the other, although each is acting as if it were possible that the other should become an aggressor.

Personally, I share Mr. Hoover's view—which was also Mr. Coolidge's—that the real question is one of economy not of peace. Britain with her vast economic problems and we with our equally great conceptions of

national development could far better spend our money in other directions and agree to a reduction of our fleets to the limits which would enable us to defend our interests against other nations. Always we should perceive that as far as other nations are concerned they have no more idea of attacking either of us than of invading the moon.

But obviously it is for the British to say whether we shall have expensive or relatively cheap equality, whether parity is to be attained by our construction of fifteen new cruisers or by their scrapping of a sensible portion of their actual and prospective tonnage of 400,000. In any case, we shall have parity. Secretary Stimson has made that clear; and in doing so he has acted wisely, for Congress has been getting uneasy. The truth is that a vast British fleet has become an anachronism, because the thing which it represented, the combination of wealth and power in disproportionate amount, no longer exists—or, rather, no longer belongs to Britain.

Such a fleet would be justified only if the United States, which alone could attack Britain, were planning such a course, were looking hungrily at British colonies or ambitiously at British possessions. But obviously we are not. Our only invasion is commercial. Every dollar that a debt-ridden and tax-shackled British industry has to turn over to the construction of war craft adds to the handicap of the British exporter in competition with an America which has an incomparably smaller debt burden based upon greater wealth and population.

Perhaps I should apologize to my readers for dwelling so long upon the Anglo-American question, but it seems to me the largest present issue confronting the two peoples and one of the greatest in the world. All disarmament waits upon the solution of this dispute. Peaceful thinking will be enormously advantaged when it comes about. In its essence it is a question not of peace but of common sense.

In the end the question comes down to the simple but nevertheless infinitely difficult necessity for the British public to perceive that it can neither prevent the United States from attaining parity nor reach any agreement with us binding us in advance to employ that parity to insure British security absolutely and to impress the British notion of the rôle and duty of the Anglo-Saxon countries in the world.

This is the fact, which I think Premier MacDonald would discover if he should make his proposed trip to Washington and talk not only with the President but with the members of Congress, whose influence may transcend that of the President when it comes to the acceptance of any contract made by any future conference. Messrs. Davis, Howland, and Shotwell may be wholly right in their conception of what the United States ought to do; but Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson and Senators Borah and Johnson are far more exact in their estimate of what the United States is likely to do.

After all, what the United States demands is not merely equality but freedom. We desire to have a fleet which is both free and equal to the British, and we shall not have a free fleet if it is subject to Geneva. And Congress will insist that our fleet shall be equal and our hands free if another European crisis arrives.

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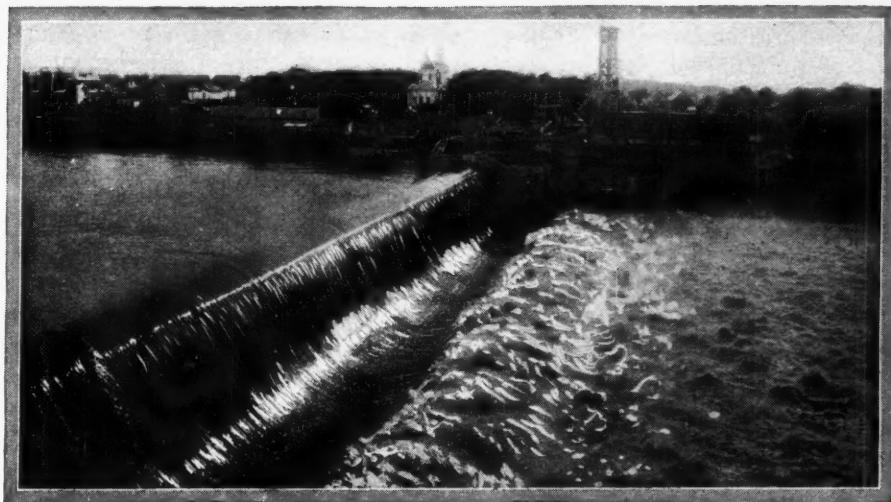
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The Volkov River Power Station furnishes one-fourth the power used by Leningrad.

Electrifying Russia

By ALZADA COMSTOCK

Professor of Economics, Mount Holyoke College

HURRY ALONG, ELECTRIFICATZIA, it's time to feed the pig." In such fashion do certain mothers in Russia call to small daughters in the morning, for the Russian equivalent of the word "electrification"—like Revolutzia—has become a popular name for girl babies. So did our own Puritan forefathers choose coveted qualities when they named their daughters Faith, Prudence, or Charity.

An electrified country is Soviet Russia's idea of a Utopian state. It is the most alluring part of that American mechanization which is as attractive to Russians as American political philosophy is repellent. Soviet mines, factories, railroads, homes, all are to be electrified. For this work the government is appropriating nearly \$100,000,000 a year, more than 4 per cent. of its limited budget. From a production of 900 million kilowatt hours in 1922-23 the country is scheduled to progress to 7000 million in 1930-31. Last year it consumed three times as much electric power as in the year before the War. Under recent and present conditions this development is even more remarkable than the figures themselves indicate.

Every possible kind of fuel—peat, oil waste, anthracite waste, lignite—is to be utilized. The great rivers are being dammed and side-tracked, so that they may spread their power over the industrial regions and at the same time offer better transportation. Canals are then to link the improved rivers and their basins. A system of waterways will connect the Baltic Sea, the avenue westward to the Atlantic, with the Black Sea and Soviet Russia's trade routes to the east. The basin of the Volga River which empties into the Caspian Sea, is to have its canal to the Don and through the Don basin its outlet to the Black Sea and

the Mediterranean. These waterway projects constitute a most ambitious undertaking.

The railroad from Moscow south through Kharkov and to the Don basin is to be electrified, for super-traffic in iron. Ore is to be taken from Krivoi Rog to the Don basin coal region, where it is to be made into pig iron and then shipped north for manufacture in the Moscow industrial district. The railroad from Moscow to Leningrad is also to be electrified. In the end Russia is to become a vast network of smoothly running industrial communications, made possible by electrical development.

THE MOST AMBITIOUS of the electrical projects is the hydro-electric development on the Dnieper River, in the Ukraine. Since 1927 several thousand men have been at work building a giant dam across the river about 60 miles below the city of Dniepropetrovsk. The Dnieper station is to have a capacity of 800,000 horsepower, the largest in Europe.

The power is to be used not only by factories near the dam, where the manufacture of fertilizers, ferromanganese, and other products is to be built up, but it is to feed the entire southern mining district of the Soviet Union. This district embraces a large part of the heavy industry of the country, including the iron mines of Krivoi Rog and the manganese fields of Nikopol.

The construction of the dam will raise the level over the Dnieper Rapids, and after centuries of effort that part of the river will at last become navigable. The rapids are a beautiful and picturesque scenic possession, but they have always impeded traffic on the main artery of the Ukraine. In the time of Catherine II.

the construction of canals for vessels was begun on the right bank, but the work was unsuccessful. In 1843 new canals were dug on the left bank, but they were too shallow for large vessels.

American engineering skill will be largely responsible for man's final victory over the Dnieper. A permanent staff of experts known as the American Consultation, under the direction of Col. Hugh L. Cooper, builder of the Muscle Shoals plant, has worked in co-operation with the Russian engineers from the beginning. Nearly three-fourths of the equipment, including dredges, locomotives, turbines, and many other machines and tools, have been bought or ordered in the United States.

Not content with levying on American machinery and personal aid, the Russian designer, the chief engineer, and a number of technicians working on the Dnieper project have journeyed to the United States to study hydro-electric development. They have made a special study of long-distance transmission and have placed orders for turbines and other equipment.

FOR ELECTRIFICATION PURPOSES Russia is divided into five districts: the Moscow region, the Leningrad region, the Donetz basin, the Caucasus, and the Urals. The Moscow region is poor in coal but rich in peat; hence, in harmony with the program of utilizing fuel resources which would otherwise be wasted, peat is the fuel of many of the new plants in this area. The largest peat-burning station in Europe has been built on the Shatura River, about 130 kilometers from Moscow, on the Moscow-Kazan railroad, near deposits so vast that it is estimated that they could supply a station of 100,000 kilowatts for 100 years.

The present Shatura station, which has a capacity of 9200 kilowatts, was opened for operation in 1925. The only other such plants outside of Russia are a 40,000-kilowatt peat-burning plant in Holland and a small unit near Königsberg in Germany.

The extraction of peat for such a plant as Shatura is a far different problem from the leisurely cutting for Irish or continental domestic hearths, as the Soviet Government soon found. The season lasts only from eighty to a hundred days, beginning about the Middle

of May, and during that short time the fuel for the whole year must be got out. In August the peat is dried for two or three weeks, then cut and stored. At first Russia lacked the machinery for picking up the peat and the cars for carrying the bulky commodity; but with the passage of time and the erection of other peat-using plants the extraction process has been improved.

Other power stations burning peat and low-grade coal are being built in a circle round Moscow, which is supplied by high-tension lines from the ring. The factories of the region—textile, metal, rubber, and varied small industries—are gradually getting access to power.

THE LENINGRAD REGION had only one electric station before the War, a steam-power plant which depended upon coal from England or from the south of Russia. It now has the largest station yet in operation, the Volkhov hydro-electric plant, with a capacity of 56,000 kilowatts. This station furnishes Leningrad with about a quarter of its power.

The rapids of the Volkhov River, like the Dnieper Rapids, have been a hindrance to navigation for a long time. Hydro-electric development, which had been under discussion for years before the World War broke out, became a necessity when the capital—St. Petersburg, as it was then—was cut off from its foreign coal supply and was forced to use oil from the far-away Caucasus and coal from the Donetz basin.

The Volkhov plant was begun at the suggestion of Lenin, soon after the civil war, and was completed in 1926. The dam, which is 210 meters long, contains a tunnel which is used for the inspection of the structure and as a passageway connecting the two banks of the river. The severe northern winter is the special problem of the Volkhov station, and the power plant itself is surrounded by a series of vaults which protect it from ice.

The Leningrad region also has its peat deposits and its peat-using plants. The Red October station—whose name, like those of many other buildings and institutions in the Soviet Union, is a reminder of the date of the Bolshevik Revolution—is a peat station of 20,000 kilowatts near Leningrad, connected with the high-voltage line from the Volkhov station.

This district is in urgent need of cheap power, not only for the use of the large metallurgical works in and near Leningrad itself, but also for the paper mills in the outlying timber region. Many of the stations, like that on the Svir River northeast of Leningrad, serve a double purpose. The construction of the Svir River plant has increased the city's supply of power and at the same time improved the system of waterways connecting the Baltic Sea and the Neva with the Volga.

North of Leningrad the small inland seas are being opened up and



REMOTE DISTRICTS SHARE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS
The Zemo-Avchalsk hydro-electric plant near Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, in the rich Caucasus oil region that lies between the Caspian and Black seas.

linked together. One of the outposts of power is the new hydroelectric station at Kondopozhsky, in Karelia. This plant has been built between two of the inland lakes, and a newsprint plant in connection with it is now under construction.

TH E DONETZ REGION, with which for purposes of electrical development the Ukraine is classified, is to Russia what the Midlands are to England and what the Rhine Valley is to Germany. It is the workshop of Russia. The region has good coal, iron, and salt deposits; well-developed factories, especially for sugar, tobacco, and the metals; a section of the rich black earth belt which crosses European Russia; and a greater density of population than is found throughout the Union as a whole.

Electrical development in the Ukraine is therefore of first importance. The Dnieper station, the most ambitious project of all, is the keystone of the plan though it will be years before that part of the work is finished. The principal station now in use is that at Shterovka, in the heart of the Donetz basin, which was opened in 1926. There, in the coal-mining area, it is not water or peat or oil which formerly was wasted, but coal itself; the fuel used at Shterovka is therefore fine anthracite not suitable for the market.

New stations dot the region thickly. Kharkov, the busy capital of the Ukraine, is to have its coal-burning plant of 44,000 kilowatts. The Don coal area has a large plant at Shakhta. At Kiev, on the Dnieper River, a station is being built to supply the metallurgical industries, and near the Polish frontier other plants are to furnish power for paper, lumber, and textile manufacture.

TH E CAUCASUS, which the outside world still seems to consider a region of mountain fastnesses where brigands beset unwary travelers, is to be threaded with high-tension lines and to hum with electric locomotives. The principal oil region of Russia, south of the mountains, has two potential sources of power: water and oil. Both are being put into use. Near Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, a hydro-electric station of 15,000 kilowatts has been opened, and a smaller plant is already serving Erivan in Armenia. Between these two cities is Mount Ararat and a region made famous in Old Testament narratives.

Baku, on the Caspian Sea, Russia's oldest and most important oil city, has a power plant which uses oil waste. Batum, the port at the other end of the pipeline, on the Black Sea, and Grozny, the newer oil city north of the Caucasus, have new power stations. In the end the railroads of this petroleum region are to be electrified.

Far back in the Urals, along the dividing line between Europe and Asia, another group of power stations is rising. This is the older mining region of



ARMENIA HAS ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND POWER

Ten years ago electricity was unheard of in Russian villages. Today power stations are rising even far off in the Urals and the Caucasus. This plant serves Erivan in Armenia.

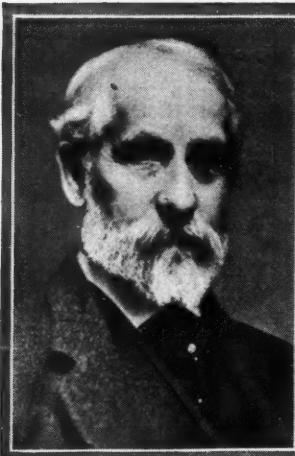
Russia, where gold, platinum, emeralds, and other precious and semi-precious stones, copper, salt, iron, coal, and asbestos are found, and where manufacturing, particularly chemical factories and woodworking industries, has become established.

This district now seems remote from the active commerce of western Russia, but in the seventies and eighties of the last century, before the Donetz basin was exploited, it was the important metallurgical area. If its incredibly rich mineral resources are developed it can again rival the industrial south. The peat- and coal-burning power plants which are being constructed, some of them located at the very heads of the mines, are expected to do much to stimulate backward enterprises.

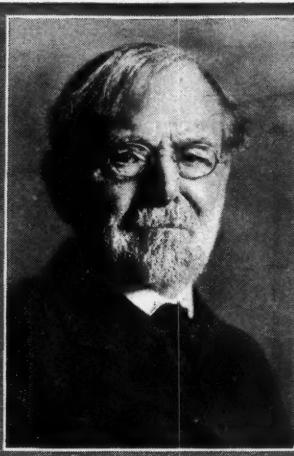
TH E ACCOMPLISHMENT of Soviet Russia's electrification plan bristles with difficulties. With all its wealth of physical resources, the country is poor in working capital and imperfectly supplied with technical skill. Russia has been compelled to lean upon the United States and Germany for expert assistance, and to find the money where she could; that is, to take it from the tax receipts in the already hard-pressed budget. One hundred millions annually for electrical expansion is Russia's present aim.

The country's leaders believe that in the end the present sacrifices will be justified, and cheap power will solve their primary problem, that of meeting the large internal demand for goods at reasonable prices. Mass production is the way out, they insist; and mass production today requires electricity.

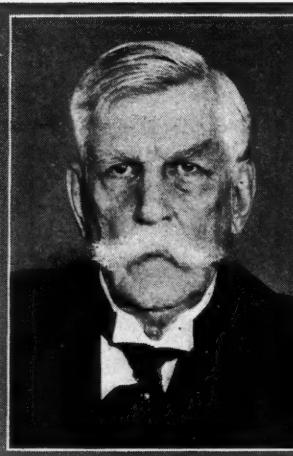
Until the present program got under way Russia was one of the most backward countries in the use of power. Ten years ago electric lighting was almost unheard of in Russian villages. Today more than a thousand villages, many of them within reach of the Moscow and Leningrad central stations, are using electricity. The next step is to teach the peasants, who cling to the primitive agricultural methods of five hundred years ago, that they can not only use machinery in agriculture but that they can use electric machines and appliances.



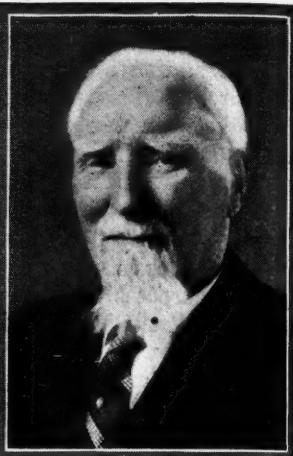
William Watts Folwell, 96



George Haven Putnam, 85



Oliver Wendell Holmes, 88



Robert Dollar, 85

How Long Will You Live?

By EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M.D.

Medical Director, Life Extension Institute

BEILF THAT THE NATURAL LIFETIME of man is three-score years and ten is a myth. It is entertained not only by the superstitious and uncultured, but is strongly fixed in the minds of hard-boiled scientists, even medical men, who would shudder at the implication that they incline to fundamentalism.

If this lifetime of man has indeed been fixed at threescore years and ten, or any other period, I make bold to ask, "Who fixed it?" To those who say, "The Deity fixed it," I bow and add, "there can be no controversy between us. What you hold as a matter of religious belief is your own business and does not touch the field of practical science." To the scientist or any one else who says that Time is responsible for our ultimate chassez into the beyond, I answer, "Come to the mat with me, my friend, and I will plant your shoulders squarely on it."

Just throw Time into a group of modern physicists and you will have a situation such as Bret Harte pictured in the breaking up of "The Society upon the Stanislaus." Nobody knows just what time is, not even the elect. Fortunately for the citizen who is not included among the half dozen or so individuals assumed to be able to follow Einstein and his school through curved and limited space and what-not, these master minds are agreed on one point that we can all understand, to wit, that time is not a thing. These modern physicists have robbed Father Time of his hour-glass, his scythe, his long gray beard, his raiment, his flesh and his bones, and have left of him nothing—pouf! He is gone, and yet he is with them still.

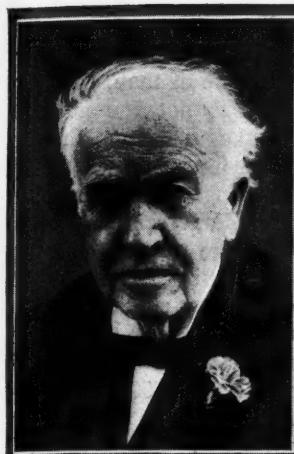
Time is just an abstraction like the future or the past or the rule of three. Can you imagine the rule of three hardening our arteries, ossifying our livers, softening our brains, even though this pesky rule may have addled the brains of backward youth? No, time is a non-entity; it has no absolute existence. So we

mark it off as having no influence at all on the life cycle of man. Do you say that nature fixed the life cycle? Then I ask, "Who is Nature? What is her address? How often does this female Mussolini issue decrees stating that this or that must be so?" No, Nature is likewise an abstraction, a mere term to cover all forces in action in the universe—all incidents, happenings, phenomena.

SO YOU SEE we are eliminating myths and are working down to actualities commonly known as brass tacks. We are getting away from supernatural edicts and focussing on events and things. I here make the claim that an absolutely fixed life cycle could only be assumed on the basis of direct supernatural control of human affairs.

A so-called natural life cycle is not only a fluctuating one but is one susceptible of control by scientific measures. To those who claim otherwise—and there are many—I ask, "Which life cycle is fixed? Which one do you select as the fixed life cycle, that of India, New Zealand, the United States, or the former life cycle in the Canal Zone?" What occupation reflects a fixed and normal life cycle, that of the astronomer showing a death rate of 15 to 20 per cent. below the average, or the lawyer showing a death rate of 5 to 15 per cent. below the average, or the physician with a death rate well above the average, or the window cleaner with a death rate of 40 to 60 per cent. above the average? These are instances of the wide variation in the death rates in various occupations, according to the estimates of life insurance companies.

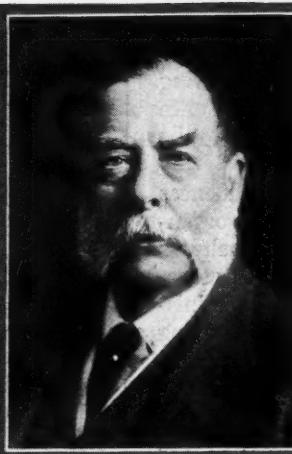
The answers to such questions immediately reveal the true situation—namely, that the life cycle in any country or age is the product of perhaps a billion different factors running way back to the Eozoic period or earlier. Debits and credits in the germ plasm dur-



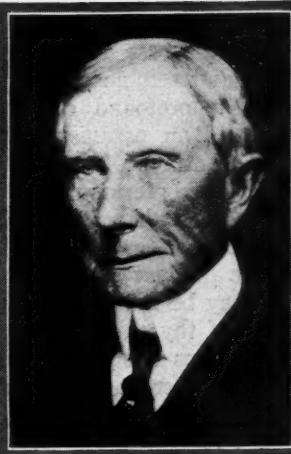
Thomas A. Edison, 82



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George F. Baker, 89



John D. Rockefeller, 90

THEY PROVE THAT MAN'S LIFETIME IS NOT FIXED AT THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN

The average age of the eight men whose portraits are printed on these two facing pages is eighty-seven years. They offer evidence for the author's argument that it is disease, not old age, that causes death. Mr. Folwell became president of the University of Minnesota sixty years ago, retiring in 1884; he is now completing the final volume of his monumental "History of Minnesota." Major Putnam won his military title sixty-seven years ago, in the Civil War; he is president of G. P. Putnam's Sons, book publishers. Justice Holmes went on the Massachusetts Supreme Court bench forty-seven years ago, and has been a member of the highest court of the land since 1902. Captain Dollar has been engaged in hard work for more than seventy years, now one of the largest operators of ocean vessels in the world.

Mr. Edison fifty years ago invented the electric lamp, and at the present time is attempting to grow rubber in the United States. Mr. Root entered the Cabinet of President McKinley thirty years ago, and in this, his eighty-fifth year, has been on a mission to Europe to adjust differences relating to our membership in the World Court. Mr. Baker—according to a legend in Wall Street—helped to form the First National Bank of New York in 1863, of which he soon became president and is still chairman of the board. Mr. Rockefeller, in partnership with others, began to operate an oil refinery sixty-two years ago and in recent years, though retired from business and philanthropy, has been a leading proponent of the game of golf.

ing millions of years, the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" assailing us on all sides from our environment, sharpshooters and machine-gun nests potting away at us, billions upon billions of antagonistic organisms seeking to destroy us—these are the factors that determine the life cycle, and not an edict of nature or of any other power.

The dean of an important medical school wrote me not long ago as follows: "I think the pathological evidence is quite convincing that the tissues of the body wear out after a certain length of time, and that there is a fairly definite fixed limit to human life."

If the worthy dean is right, then all these billion or more antecedent causes back of the life cycle are fixed, unalterable, and beyond the reach of science.

Suppose the Canal Zone in its former state had been restricted and cut off from the rest of the world without knowledge of living conditions or death rates beyond its borders. There would then have been just as much warrant for scientists to claim that the appalling death rate of that region and the limited life cycle were conditions more or less fixed by nature, and that control of such a situation was beyond scientific power, as there is at the present time to claim that conditions affecting the life cycle are fixed and beyond scientific control.

The difference is in degree and not in kind. It is only our ignorance of the causation of the more insidious mechanisms that originate disease, which in their active, rapidly progressing stage we call heart disease or kidney disease, but which in their slower stages we call aging, that prevents such spectacular results as were attained in the Canal Zone in cutting the death rate and extending the life span.

We are dealing here with definite physical agencies, not with myths and edicts or dicta. Thus far I have dealt largely in logic and theory. Where is

the evidence? There is no evidence to support the theory of the fixation of the life cycle because it does not happen to be fixed and has varied widely in different ages and different areas. Abundant evidence is available, however, to demonstrate the fact that the life cycles of living organisms, including man, have been profoundly altered through artificial means, as well as the fact that life cycles for certain organisms range far beyond anything yet shown for man.

Why should a turtle live 200 years and a man only 70? Why should the inner cells in the redwood tree live 400 years, as demonstrated by MacDougal, and the cells in man's body last less than 100 years? Some will answer, this is the price man pays for his highly differentiated organism, for his civilized existence, for his power to do things. A redwood tree can only stand in one spot and look beautiful. Are there not men and women who do little else and get paid for it?

In laboratory testimony we find some significant facts. Legs have been made to sprout prematurely in the tadpole by altering the supply of oxygen in the surrounding medium. This is knocking the tadpole wholly out of his biologic stride, and we do not find the Deity, Mother Nature, or Father Time standing up to check such violations of edicts as to the life cycle and growth of this humble organism. Yet nothing is supposed to be so infinitesimal as to be beyond the notice either of the Deity or Dame Nature.

So too the life of the fruit fly has been prolonged 900 times the normal by protecting it from poison and infection, lowering the temperature of its environment and slowing down its metabolic processes. In Carrel's experiment, the cells from the heart of a chicken embryo have been kept alive for the past seventeen years by protecting them from certain influences in the environment. DeVries has shown in the case of *zenotheras*, an annual that usually dies after fructifica-

tion, that cutting the stem sufficiently early induces these plants to develop new buds at the base and these buds survive winter and resume growth the following spring—a profound change in the life phases of an organism supposed to be fixed by nature.

Considering for a moment the influences affecting life phases of the human organism, we find that the cretin, a helpless biologic product of faulty thyroid structure, may be normalized by the administration of thyroid extract. A man dying of pernicious anemia, which in principle is not very different from dying of old age, is rescued by liver extract. A diabetic patient is normalized by extract of the pancreas. The lack of a vitamin causes death by scurvy. Supply the vitamin and a profound cellular change is effected and the individual normalized.

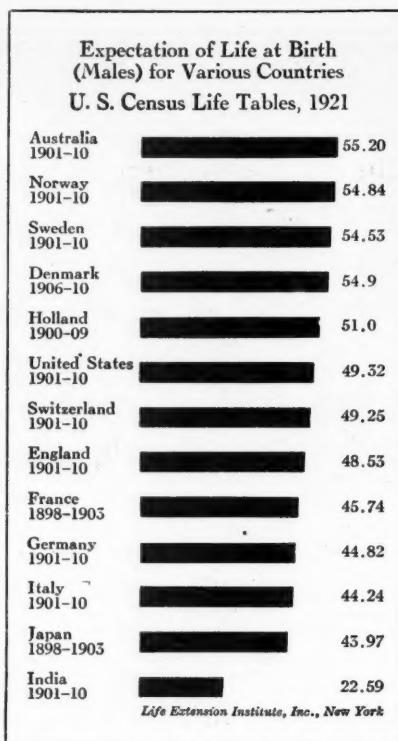
Even the germ plasm supposed to be inviolate has been opened to scientific influence, and in such higher animals as the frog and the bird reversibility of sex has been attained in the laboratory. Truly, next to whether an individual shall be a dog or a man, the most important question of heredity is whether the human individual shall be a man or a woman. No reversibility of sex has yet been attained in so high an organism as man, but the principle having once been demonstrated for living organisms, we may assume that it is simply lack of knowledge that prevents a similar accomplishment in man.

THE HUMAN LIFE CYCLE, and in fact the life cycle of all living organisms, having been freed from superstitious government and related to physical agencies in the environment, it is useful to inquire what those agencies are so that we may also inquire what possible control human science may exert over them now and in time to come. In grouping these agencies under certain categories, I venture to claim that any conceivable form of influence that can affect human life may be placed in one or more of these groups. Many of these factors are now known and many of them are obviously subject to direct control by science. The categories are as follows:

- Heredity
- Infection
- Poisons
- Food deficiency or excess
- Air deficiencies or defects
- Hormone deficiency or excess
- Physical trauma (or strain)
- Physical apathy (or disuse)
- Psychic trauma (or strain)
- Psychic apathy (or disuse)

Control of the life cycle of various organisms attained in the laboratory was accomplished by meeting some or all of the factors that could be grouped under these categories.

Now as to the variations in the human life cycle in



the past, we have been using "three-score-years-and-ten" as connoting the life cycle of man, but this really is not the average lifetime. I endorse the use of this figure as a rough one reflecting what I believe the ordinary citizen means when he speaks of the average life of man. The expectation of life at birth, the real average lifetime, is only 58 years. A man reaching age 50, say, actually has a life expectancy of about 21 years, which I think is the picture arising in the minds of most people who take any thought on this subject. The average lifetime is derived from the death rate at every age period of life. And this death rate is highest in infancy and old age. Variations in the death rate in infancy and

early adult life have contributed to effect an apparent extension of human life—which, in the sense that the average man thinks of this factor, is more apparent than real.

Perhaps a little more light may be thrown on this statistical question by considering the median age at death, which is about 62. That means the age at which one-half of any given population born on an even date would be dead. The extreme span of life should be fixed at the age at which a considerable number of people are still living in a state of comparative activity. I think we may accept three score years and ten as a fair expression of this condition.

IT IS TRUE that in this country most of the life saving effected in the past thirty years has been among people under thirty years of age and particularly under five years of age. The expectation of life at 50—21 years—has not materially altered in the past 100 years. This is a condition apparently peculiar to this country. In other countries, such as England and Wales and the Scandinavian countries, there has been a reduction in the death rate at practically every age period of life, as is shown in the accompanying tables at the bottom of the next page. This nullifies the thesis advanced by some that inasmuch as no extension has been effected in this country at these later age periods, none can be.

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, the life-insurance statistician, has shown that if the favorable death rate now prevailing among certain classes and in certain communities could be generally maintained, human life could be extended about ten years beyond the present average lifetime. This is an effort to show that the extension attained in certain large groups of human beings is an exceedingly significant factor. It reveals

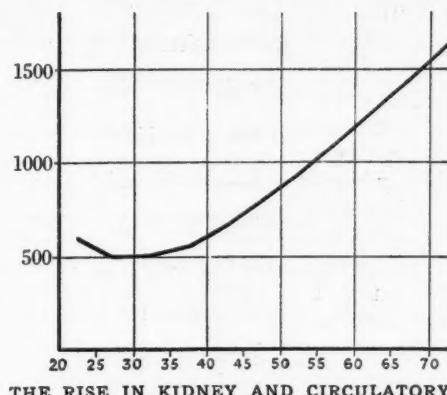
another *reductio ad absurdum* flowing from the dogma that the human life cycle is fixed; that we have reached the millennium; that there is nothing more for science to discover or for science to do in the matter of correcting human ills, especially those affecting the later decades of life, including what is known in common parlance as old age or senility.

In a recent study of 100,000 white males examined by the organization with which I am connected, the rising curve of organic affections with the advancing ages of those studied offered unmistakable proof that old age is really a disease or the reflection of disease conditions, that age is not a function of time but a physical state. Being a pathologic physical state, therefore, it is clear that age must ultimately come under more efficient control by science.

What proof is there of possible scientific control of these conditions? Excellent proof is found in the records of groups of policyholders taking the periodic health examination service offered by one of our great life insurance companies. They were studied, and their mortality rate was compared with the expected mortality rate in similar groups not taking such health service. On the whole group, a reduction of 18 per cent. in the mortality rate among those examined was found over a period of ten years. A similar study of policyholders from another company examined for life-extension purposes showed a reduction of 23 per cent. Among those in the first group between 50 and 60 years of age there was a reduction of 53 per cent. in the mortality rate as compared to policyholders of the same class who were not periodically examined and counseled as to their health needs.

These results emphasize what has already been said

as to the possibilities of reducing the death rate in later life. This seems to have come about naturally in some countries for reasons difficult to predicate. That the life cycle of man is something like Einstein's conception of space—limited so that no matter what changes may take place within its confines, there is no going beyond—is untenable, unscientific, and obstructive to free and flexible movement in the direction of human betterment. It is up to us to seek for the factors that keep the death rate above the age of 50 about where it was 100 years ago.



THE RISE IN KIDNEY AND CIRCULATORY IMPAIRMENT, AS THE YEARS PASS

Exclusive of blood pressure, and based on examinations of more than 100,000 white male life-insurance policyholders, by the Life Extension Institute. These figures of total impairments are not identical with the number of persons showing defects, since one person may have two or more impairments, such as organic heart defect, moderately thickened blood vessels, and kidney casts.

AN EMINENT BUSINESS MAN has said that since we are actually living about 400 years longer than our ancestors who lacked the living facilities of the present day, we need not be particularly concerned about the calendar duration of human life at the present time. This is contrary to George Bernard Shaw's thesis that we need about 300 years in which to

accomplish any really worth-while work. I am wondering whether Shaw is not closer to the truth in this matter. Perhaps if he had 300 years in which to live he would at least be able to discover America!

As to our rate of living at present, it seems to me that here we meet with some confusion of values. While we have many modern comforts and excitations, I question whether there is really more content of genuine human value in the lives of our best people today, using that word in its broadest sense, than there was in the days of Plato, Aristotle, or, coming to later periods, Spinoza. As we note the ultimate expression of modern mind and intellectual power exhibited in the vast penetration of the Einstein group of physicists into the mysteries of nature, it is remarkable how close they are coming to some of the older philosophers, notably those of the Eleatic School of Greece, and particularly to the monism of Spinoza, and how materialistic scientists have overflowed into the field of philosophy.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Annual Standardized Death-Rates, Death-Rates at Twelve Groups of Ages, and Infant Mortality, 1838-1927, Males*

Age	1841-50	1927
All Ages (Standardized)	22.5	11.8
0—	71.2	23.7
5—	9.2	2.4
10—	5.1	1.6
15—	7.1	2.5
20—	9.5	3.3
25—	9.9	3.8
35—	12.9	6.6
45—	18.2	11.9
55—	31.8	24.5
65—	67.5	61.1
75—	148.3	141.7
85 and upwards	312.3	309.0
Death of Male Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 Male Births	167.	79.

SWEDEN

Death-Rate by Age Periods, 1816-1910, Men*

Age	1816-40	1901-1910
0—5	57.3	28.04
5—10	7.9	4.03
10—15	4.6	2.92
15—20	5.5	4.57
20—25	7.7	6.45
25—30	9.7	6.19
30—35	11.6	6.04
35—40	13.6	6.63
40—45	16.7	8.04
45—50	21.2	9.89
50—55	27.0	12.80
55—60	34.2	16.97
60—65	45.5	24.15
65—70	64.0	35.88
70—75	96.2	56.08
75—80	136.3	91.18
80—85	204.9	146.88
85—90	293.7	228.45

*The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1927. His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1928. Pg. 4, table 3.

* How to Live. By Irving Fisher and Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York and London. Pg. 443, table 5.

It does not add a cubit to one's intellectual stature if one flies. Neither does it make more of a man of one to sit and listen to a prize fight over the radio instead of witnessing the sports of the Roman arena. As we note society matrons and débutantes looking on at battles of the century in the prize ring, we are reminded of similar ladies putting thumbs down in the arena in the old days.

Whether a man is more a man or a woman more a woman today than first-class specimens of the race were in the days of old, when there was more time for reflection and not so many facilities for allaying boredom without compelling thought or individual action, is, I think, a mooted question. We build a beautiful skyscraper in a few months, an amazing engineering achievement that staggers the imagination; but as I have traveled through Italy and have seen the patient work of men's hands extending, in some instances, over a lifetime—the poems, the dramas in stone, the art that reflects the pouring out of the high idealism of the human soul—I wonder if the skyscraper adds to our intellectual stature. Is the mere possession of so many instruments of comfort and every facility for carrying on our business an indication of real growth in living power?

Darwin said that geology was a fascinating study because all one needed was a hammer. The measure of manhood is not a question of railroad mileage or the height of buildings or the safety of travel or flying in the air or sailing under the sea. It is a question of vision, of moral force, of human understanding of those around us, of capacity to deal soundly, intelligently, and justly with our fellow beings. We may apply that touchstone and ask, "Is life so much more significant in these ways that we are now living 400 years as compared to former ages?" Perhaps the World War is the answer. Perhaps in many ways we have grown, but not to the extent that we should be self-sufficient about the present situation and mistake material gains for spiritual or even intellectual gains.

The pessimistic attitude of philosophers of the past—and most philosophers have been pessimists—is not justified. Such philosophers speak to us lugubriously, as for instance Sophocles who said, "Not to be born is best, and next, to die as soon as possible." It is true

that one cannot absolutely free life from sorrow, bereavement, disappointment, friction, bad temper, or from physical suffering; but the dogma that the average human life must, on the whole, be one of sorrow and penance in a vale of tears, is a hang-over from the Dark Ages. Curiously enough, the outstanding philosopher of pessimism, Schopenhauer, gave us a key to the situation when he said:

With health, everything is a source of pleasure; without it, nothing else, whatever it may be, is enjoyable; even the other personal blessings—a great mind, a happy temperament—are degraded and dwarfed for want of it. It follows from all this that the greatest of follies is to sacrifice health for any other kind of happiness, whatever it may be, for gain, advancement, learning, or fame, let alone, then, for fleeting sensual pleasures. Everything else should rather be postponed to it.

Instead of *cherchez la femme*, I say, *cherchez la maladie*. When unhappiness exists, there should be a search for disease somewhere in the offing—either mental or physical disease. Mere negation of this pessimistic mental attitude is a long step in the direction of lifting a burden of misery that undoubtedly lies heavily upon the shoulders of humankind. Perhaps this is the germ of efficiency in such cults as Christian Science and Couéism, using the term in no opprobrious sense. My difference with such people lies in my belief that there are definite causes for human misery and that the sound philosophy is to search for these causes and attack them. The latent acceptance of the philosophy of pessimism not only unlocks the door to unhappiness but opens the door and invites the destroyer to take a seat by the fireside.

Perhaps if we substitute the term *satisfaction* in living for the more sentimental term *happiness*, that would contribute materially to human contentment and comfort and confound all the sad young men of modern times who try to convince us that man's destiny is to live as short a time as possible in a human pig-sty. They overlook the fact that there are some gardens in the world as well as pig-sties, and that a garden is just as real a place in which to live as is a pig-sty. "That they may have life and have it more abundantly" is a message as much needed today as it was in the days of Christ.



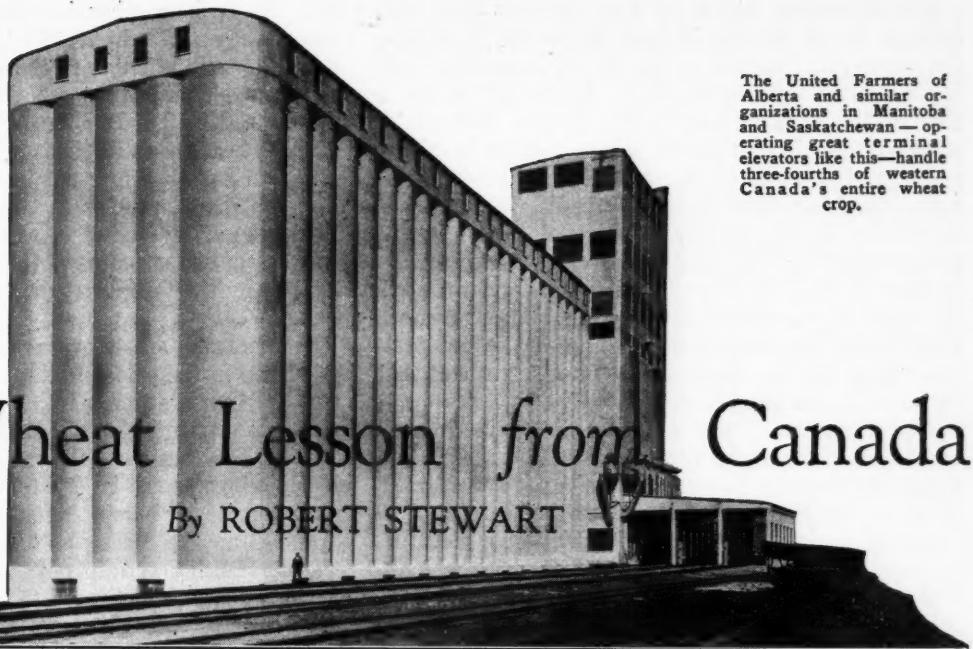
THE JOLLY MEN'S CLUB IN NEW YORK; TO JOIN YOU MUST BE NINETY YEARS OLD

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The United Farmers of Alberta and similar organizations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan—operating great terminal elevators like this—handle three-fourths of western Canada's entire wheat crop.

A Wheat Lesson from Canada

By ROBERT STEWART

THE FARM RELIEF BILL recently passed by Congress created a Farm Board, one of whose duties will be to promote coöperative marketing of farm products and to stabilize the price received therefor. Thus a tremendous job is placed upon the shoulders of the members of this new agency for assisting the farmer to solve some of the problems arising from overproduction of farm commodities. During the hearings held by the Congressional committee, before the passage of the bill, one of the men whose testimony was given close attention was A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, whose evidence undoubtedly had considerable influence in helping to shape the provisions of the bill as finally passed by Congress. A consideration of the activities of the Canadian Pool, therefore, is pertinent at this time as an indication of the lines along which President Hoover's new Farm Board hopes to function, and also of the success it may have in helping to solve problems due to surplus production.

The now famous Canadian Wheat Pool had its origin in Alberta and was promoted by the United Farmers of Alberta, a farm organization. That province was, therefore, the birthplace of coöperative marketing of wheat, so large a factor in successful agriculture in western Canada. The first wheat pool was organized in Alberta in 1923 and was followed by the organization of similar pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1924 in time to handle the crop of that year. A Central Sales Agency, with headquarters at Winnipeg, was established in 1924 to sell the grain assembled.

During 1924 the pools of the three provinces handled 81,000,000 bushels of wheat. The second year of their existence they handled 187,000,000 bushels, equivalent to one-fourth the entire wheat crop of the United States. Today there are 21,000,000 acres of wheat in western Canada, and three-fourths of it is under contract to the pools. Two-thirds of the farm-

ers of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan are now members of this mighty sales organization—142,000 farmers united together for the sale of their wheat.

During the five years of its existence the Canadian Pool has had remarkable success. The 34,000,000 bushels of wheat handled in 1923 gave a gross turnover of \$40,646,672. The turnover in 1925 was \$265,782,022, more than six times as much. During the five-year period the combined pools have marketed approximately 750,000,000 bushels of grain, with a gross turnover of \$1,100,000,000. During the year 1927-'28 alone, the business of the pool was \$323,847,287.40, a larger amount of revenue than that of any other enterprise in Canada not excepting even the two great transcontinental railways.

DURING THIS PERIOD, also, the pools accumulated more than \$20,000,000 through elevator deductions and the commercial reserves, which belongs to the farmers and on which they draw interest annually. This money has been used to build elevators and to create other facilities for handling their own grain. The Alberta Pool alone owns over 300 elevators where the farmers' wheat is stored until the market is ready to absorb it without loss to the farmer. In addition to these local elevators the pools own terminal elevators at export points such as Prince Rupert, Vancouver, and at the Head of the Lakes. There are now 4558 grain elevators in western Canada, with a capacity of 284,818,200 bushels of wheat. Of this number 119 are terminals. The Saskatchewan Pool owns the largest elevator in North America at Port Arthur, Ontario, with a capacity of 6,900,000 bushels of wheat.

This is a natural development and is in keeping with the Canadian wheat farmers' determination to look after the proper merchandising of his crop and as nearly as possible to retain control of it until it is placed in the hands of the final consumer, to the mutual benefit of both producer and consumer.

The manner in which the Pool operates is of vital concern to us in the United States, as indicating the success that the Farm Board may have in promoting a similar organization here. In the actual operation of the Pool in Canada the farmer delivers his wheat to the local elevator where the grade of the wheat and amount of dockage is determined, based upon standards fixed by the Canadian Government. Assistance is offered only at this point, and is that provided by the Canadian Grain Act: "Where the disagreement as to grade and dockage arises on the sale of grains by a farmer to the country elevator, the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered by the elevator, but final settlement shall be made by the chief inspector."

The Canadian Government does not give financial aid to the farmers in the marketing of their wheat crop; the farmers finance themselves. The management of the Pool, on the basis of the warehouse receipts of grain stored in the farmers' own elevators, arranges with the local banks for loans with which to make a first payment to the farmers. In the past this initial payment as made by the Alberta Pool has been one dollar per bushel on No. 1 Northern, at Vancouver, followed by two interim and one final payment after all the wheat of the year has been sold and all expenses deducted.

On the basis of the various factors affecting the wheat markets—such as world production, Canadian production, and the demand in wheat-importing countries—the board of directors of the Central Selling Agency determines the initial price paid to the farmer each year.

THE CENTRAL SELLING AGENCY of the Canadian Wheat Pool maintains offices in all the principal wheat importing points, such as London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Genoa, and Berlin. Through its Paris office it virtually controls the sale of Canadian wheat in France. Eighty per cent. of all Canadian wheat sold in France in 1925 was purchased directly from the Canadian Pool. The Pool also does a large business with the Canadian mills and makes use of grain exchanges whenever it is good business to do so.

The Central Selling Agency is thus in a position to secure information regarding possible supply of wheat, possible consumption, and probable prices which the ordinary farmer simply could not get for himself. It also promotes the sales of wheat in countries such as China, Japan, etc., where wheaten flour has not had wide use in the past, and thus opens up new markets for Canadian wheat. It is, in effect, the creation of a sales department for the Canadian farmer, with the benefits such a department gives to industry.

The farmer thus owns and controls the agency for marketing his wheat, replacing the old, inefficient, competitive, private grain-marketing system now in vogue in the United States. The Canadian Wheat Pool that was started in such a modest way in Alberta in 1923 is now the largest coöperative marketing association in the world. Its volume of business is exceeded only by the Government itself.

The Canadian system of marketing wheat has decidedly stabilized the price received by the farm-

ers. As each member is under contract to sell his wheat only through the Pool, the management has definite information as to the amount of wheat under its control and is thus certain of a large volume of business. The farmer is assured of an initial payment on his wheat soon after it is delivered to the local elevator, and is therefore not in a hurry to "dump" his crop on the market as soon as threshed in order to "beat the other fellow" or to secure necessary money to pay running expenses of the farm. These are taken care of by the initial payment on his wheat.

PRACTICALLY ALL CONDITIONS favored a disastrous slump in the price of wheat at the time of harvesting the Canadian crop in 1928. In Western Canada the crop was considerably larger than in any previous year. The harvesting weather was perfect. The world crop was the largest for some time. The use of the combine for harvesting and trucks for hauling had speeded up the deliveries of wheat to the local elevator. During certain days more than ten times as much wheat was delivered to the elevators as on some days of previous years. Under the old system of marketing the natural tendency under such conditions was for the price of wheat to take a precipitous drop. The Pool wheat, although on wheels and in elevators, was not thrown into a stuffed market. The price, while moderately low, stood the strain. The farmer was not made the victim of his fortunate yield.

Again, the wheat growers of the United States are protected by a tariff of forty-two cents per bushel. Yet May wheat sold in Winnipeg recently for \$1.42 per bushel, while on the same day May wheat sold on the Chicago market for \$1.33 per bushel. Two-thirds of Canada's wheat is handled by the Pool, and its managers feel that it is directly responsible for maintaining better prices for the Canadian product.

The success of the Canadian Pool for the marketing of wheat has not been accomplished peacefully and without friction. The private Grain Exchange has been violently opposed to the organization and work of the Pool. Propaganda against the Pool has been active and persistent, especially as to the lack of necessity of the contract, the alleged higher price paid for wheat in the open market, and the disadvantages of the Pool's method of deferred payments. The private grain trade states that "on 232 out of 301 market days in the crop year of 1925-'26 open market prices were higher than the price basis upon which the Pool paid its members." During the period when the open market price was below the Pool's price, 186,000,000 bushels of wheat were delivered at the country elevators. The price paid by the private grain trade during that period was \$1.31 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William. The price paid Pool members was \$1.45 for the 1925-'26 crop.

THE PROBLEM confronting the Farm Board in the United States is far more difficult than that which the Wheat Pool faced in Canada. They will have to deal not only with wheat but all other major farm crops, such as corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, hogs, etc. But even with wheat alone the problem is more complicated. The Canadian provinces comprise a

single spring wheat-growing area where climatic and other factors are similar. The wheat is quite uniform, virtually a single variety, Marquis, a hard, red spring wheat. The wheat-growing areas of the United States are many, with numerous kinds and varieties. The soft wheats of the Pacific Coast differ materially from the hard red varieties of the winter wheat belt of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; and these in turn are quite different from those of the Dakotas or the Middle West. In a word, our wheat is not a standardized product as it is in Canada. A campaign of education for standardization must be the first problem solved by the new Farm Board.

The Canadian Pool is owned by the farmer and built from the ground up by him, born of stern neces-

sity which forced him to make some attempt to solve the problem of marketing his wheat. But the important point is that the farmers themselves conceived the idea of the Pool, without any financial aid or suggestion from the Canadian Government.

In this country it apparently is proposed to build from the top down and have the governmental Farm Board promote the formation of similar stabilization pools for the various farm products. Can it succeed? The history of every successful co-operative marketing association is one of building from the ground up, as with the Canadian Pool. The history of every failure in co-operative marketing is largely one of trying to build from the top down by some outside agency promoting the plan. Will history repeat itself?

Disarmament

Often Talked About, but Not Yet Achieved

By LINLEY V. GORDON

Extension Secretary, World Alliance for International Friendship

THROUGH AMBASSADOR GIBSON Mr. Hoover introduces the idea of a new naval yardstick into disarmament discussions. He makes a strong statement against the organized insanity of overwhelming armies and navies in his Memorial Day address. Ambassador Dawes hurries from his steamer to Scotland to meet Prime Minister MacDonald, and both make speeches sympathetic to armament reduction. There is talk of Mr. MacDonald's coming to call on Mr. Hoover. And the world seems to expect that, magician-like, President Hoover and Premier MacDonald shall forthwith produce a reduction in naval armaments out of their official hats.

Therefore it becomes doubly interesting to note that hitherto every attempt by great nations to reduce armaments has failed.

Small nations have disarmed to the police-force level, and Canada and the United States have an undefended frontier—but no disarmament of great powers by conference or treaty has yet succeeded. Germany was disarmed by force and treaty. Her navy and air force have gone. But those who disarmed her are still feverish in their preparations for war.

The magnitude of the task which faces Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald cannot be overestimated. Trace the attempts similar to theirs that have been made since 1899, the year of the First Hague Conference. That conference was summoned by the Czar for the purpose of curtailing armaments. In his proposal calling the nations into conference he said:

We seek the most effective means of insuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments. The maintenance of general peace, and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present them-

selves in the existing condition of the whole world, as the ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed.

He further declared that growing armaments

strike at the public prosperity at its very source. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations' labor and capital are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments, and the continual danger which lies in the massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged, it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking man shudder in advance.

WITH THESE WARNING WORDS the conference convened. Twenty-six nations were represented. They met in response to the call of Czar Nicholas, then only thirty-one years old, to "reduce" armament, but they considered "limitation" merely—and shortly after the return home of the delegates the governments started expansion programs going. No navy was reduced. No land army was revised downward.

The Second Hague Conference met in 1907. It had before it the experience of the South African war, which had intervened between 1899 and 1907. It had before it also the whole brood of fears and jealousies and suspicions engendered by increased armament. But what was done at the close of the Second Hague Conference? The delegations proceeded homeward,

and the governments commenced at once to enlarge their naval and military equipment.

In 1914 the World War broke out, and while it pursued its bloody way Woodrow Wilson resolved that at its close armaments must diminish. In his message to the Senate on January 22, 1917, he said:

"The question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation.

"Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained.

"The statesmen of the world must plan for peace, and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind."

This was Woodrow Wilson at his best, and the influence of his belief in the danger of armed peace was felt at the Versailles Conference. Those drafting the Treaty wrote the following words into Part V.:

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow.

Well, that treaty was signed ten years ago. No sooner was the ink dry than the signatory nations started increasing their armaments. The Treaty promised reduction. The world got an increase.

Coming to the League of Nations Covenant, we find Article VIII. declaring:

The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with the national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The League, through its Commission, has held many meetings on disarmament and published helpful Year Books on armament, but Article VIII. of the Covenant promised reduction while, so far, the world has had an increase, after the post-war demobilization.

In 1921-22 there was a conference in Washington on Limitation of Armament. It limited building in capital ships, but some nations at once speeded up construction in the auxiliary categories—cruisers and submarines. The Washington Conference was to limit armament building. It resulted in further building.

Five years passed and President Coolidge called the Three Power Naval Conference at Geneva. He called it for the express purpose of limitation and, perchance, reduction. The spirit of the call promised decrease. The nations participating got an increase.

To this presentation, with its long list of failures to accomplish anything in the way of disentangling the

Gordian knot, may be added the Anglo-French Secret Accord which met with such national and world condemnation.

The Kellogg Pact was negotiated and the nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy. It was evident to all that to renounce war and to prepare for war at the same time was anomalous. But so deep were the old strategies that governments evidently saw no inconsistency, and the armament race went merrily on. President Hoover said at Arlington, last Memorial Day:

"Notwithstanding this noble assurance, preparedness for war still advances steadily in every land. Despite the declarations of the Kellogg Pact, every important country has since the signing of that agreement been engaged in strengthening its naval arm. We are still borne on the tide of competitive building."

As Salvador Madariaga has well said, "All our disarmament conferences have been armament conferences." Something has been done by way of seeing the difficulty, but reduction has lingered. How long is this going to prevail? Not long, if President Hoover's desires are accomplished.

The Arlington address puts the question squarely before other governments. What Secretary of State, what Prime Minister, what Premier, what King, what Chancellor, what Foreign Minister can fail to take notice of such a bid on the part of the United States?

There is an inherent alternative which may be put as follows:

"Here is a powerful country. It has a strong navy, now, and because of its wealth and industry could out-build any nation, but it proposes not to build, but is willing to scale down, come to lower levels because all strength is relative. If nations do not make drastic retrenchment this country will build and the race will go on inevitably."

WHAT REASONS HAVE WE for hoping that something will be done, and that future efforts will succeed where others have failed?

First: President Hoover and others uniting in the general endeavor have the experience of the attempts at disarmament on which to build. Mr. Hoover said in his speech on Memorial Day: "The idea of limitation of arms has served a useful purpose. It made possible conferences at which the facts about national aspirations could be discussed frankly in an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation. Likewise, the facts of technical problems involved and the relative values of varying national needs have been clarified by patient comparisons of expert opinions."

Second: The influence of the Labor party in Great Britain.

Third: Peace agencies such as the League of Nations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and peace societies in all countries will back the movement.

Fourth: There is more public sentiment in favor of reduction now than ever before within the last fifty years. It should be easier to bring it about. The obligations of the Kellogg Treaty make it unpatriotic not to speak of the imperative necessity of drastic retrenchment in the interest of economy, relief from the burden of taxation, and the abolition of war.

A Noble Aim— to Make Everybody Rich

SOIALISM SEEMS to make little headway in America; yet some of its ideals are regarded by an increasing group of thinkers as nearer to realization than ever before. But most of us are quite unaware of the precise nature of the changes in our industrial life that have, as it were, taken the wind out of Socialism's sails by bestowing on us some of the very things that Socialist leaders and platforms had demanded. Now certain economists are telling us that we have been and are still in the throes of an industrial revolution without knowing it—and all within the past seven years!

This revolution, if we are to believe these philosophers, makes the Bolsheviks look like veritable pikers. Do we not know that the standard of living among large numbers of our people has risen immeasurably? What made it go up? Certainly not political or governmental action. In Russia, on the other hand, the political overturn in 1917 was complete; yet Communism fell far short of achieving its aims and almost immediately concessions had to be made to capitalism. Why is it that our quiet, unheralded, almost unheeded revolution seems to have won the very objectives that Bolshevism is still struggling for?

In a book called "Make Everybody Rich—Industry's New Goal" (B. C. Forbes Publishing Company) Benjamin A. Javits and Charles W. Wood attempt to answer this question. Despite the somewhat Wallingfordian title of the book, the authors are serious-minded citizens who manage to keep their feet on the ground. Mr. Javits is a corporation lawyer and Mr. Wood an experienced writer for the press. Taking account of America's rapid industrialization during recent decades, these authors sought for the key to American prosperity and they found it in the adoption of labor-saving methods by manufacturers because of the difficulty in getting human labor.

The development of the Trusts was one outcome of this labor-saving process; the Taylor System of industrial engineering was another; Henry Ford with his mass-production scheme gave us another; the electric power industry still another; and finally came the expansion of credit, especially by instalment selling. All these factors combined to produce national prosperity; but the industrial leaders, and particularly Henry Ford, must have credit for discovering and applying two principles—high wages as an economic necessity and the need of rendering the greatest possible service at the least possible cost to human life.

"In AMERICA, it is the capitalists who are the socialists: and it is the capitalist—the modern, enlightened capitalist, who most clearly sees the necessity of raising wages and shortening the work-day while the socializing process is going on."

"American industry must find a way to guarantee a job to everyone, and it must then devote itself to training everyone to work to the best advantage."

We have great natural resources; so has Russia. We have the machinery of production; so has Russia. The difference between our situation and Russia's is this: Our workers—"proletariat," they would be called in Russia—enjoy a purchasing power that enables the natural resources and the mechanism of production to be coördinated and made to serve the people—in other words, we have learned the secret of "making everybody rich." The Soviets have the same goal. It remains for them to devise a practical way of attaining it.

Mr. Javits and Mr. Wood are ready to admit, of course, that while the goal has been set up, the secret disclosed, we still have a long way to go before the race will be won and the prize awarded. The small business man is keenly aware of this. So is the farmer, the coal miner, and other important elements in the business community. Our authors agree with Foster and Catchings that "modern business must find a way to finance consumption." They dwell on the new conception of business as a matter of service, of filling human needs. The pursuit of profits no longer appeals as the final aim of industry. Although profits are necessary, the concerns that are likely to show the largest profits today are those that have devoted themselves most completely to "the job of getting to the people the things that the people want."

What about the fortunes of the laborers who have been displaced in this transformation of industry? That is a matter which our authors believe will have to be faced by American industry acting in concert. Voluntary action—not political government—can be counted on to bring about a coördination that will abolish unemployment and by distributing ample wages will enable the marketing of labor's increased product. Thus will prosperity be stabilized by bringing industry under social control.

Now everything in our industrial world points to coöordination. When business ceases to be a game of profit-chasing *per se*, it becomes a game of supplying human wants, and such a game has to be conducted in the public interest. But the law now makes it a crime to enter into any combination in restraint of trade—even to "restrain trade so that trade shall do the things which human life wants it to do." That is why a chapter in this book is given to an exposition of the Sherman Law—its futilities, its failure to achieve its original purpose, its obstructive effect under modern economic conditions.

NEWS and OPINION

Including
a Survey of the World's Periodical Literature

A Business Man's Civilization

By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS

From the July Harpers

IT WOULD BE ABSURD to contend that America offers a simple problem to the observer. If the scene is less varied than in some other countries, nevertheless, to see about one only Babbits means that one is not an acute observer. But as one comes back to it again and again from foreign countries, with fresh eyes and new standards of comparison, one comes to simplify the civilization in some respects, as a scientist does the continent. To the lover of scenery the Long Island beaches, the Big Smoky Mountains, the prairies, the Arizona desert, the golden coast of California, or the glaciers of Alaska offer variety in plenty; yet the geologists find North America the simplest of all the great continents in the basic lines of its structure. In the same way, as we penetrate below the surface variety of its social life, we begin to see that its civilization is equally remarkable as that of the continent itself for its extreme structural simplicity. This simplicity lies in the fact that it has come to be almost wholly a *business man's civilization*. . . .

In America from the beginning there has been an entirely different social scene [from England], although in many respects it was more variegated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than it is today. Neither the best nor the worst of feudalism, however, was transplanted to the colonies. We fell short of developing an aristocracy or a permanent landed gentry. With the exception of a few colonial experiments, there has never been an established church. Politics, save in a few rare cases, has ceased to attract first-rate men as a career, and there is none in either diplomacy, which is usually only an episode, or in the civil service, which holds no position worth striving for. The rewards of a lifetime spent in the army or navy are negligible. On the other hand, we have had the rich-

est virgin continent in the world to exploit, and the prizes for a successful business career, measured in money and power, have been such as are undreamed of in European business. Generation after generation the opportunities, instead of becoming less, have become colossally greater. The result has been that most of the energy, ability, and ambition of the country has found its outlet, if not its satisfaction, in business.

Human nature alters less than we might wish, continues Mr. Adams, and two of its most persistent traits are love of distinction and following leaders. Though in founding the nation we did away with all titles and badges, we did not do away with the need for distinction and leadership, met in other countries by an aristocracy or gentry.

In America these leaders have become the great business men. In their hands are the wealth and power of modern America. Their ideals, their manners, their ways of life, their standard of success are, therefore, those which the great mass of Americans, consciously or not, strive to make their own. In America, moreover, no Order of Merit, no Companionship of the Bath, no peerage is to be won as a symbol of a successful career. Men, as we have said, crave some badge as a tangible evidence of their distinction if they have attained it. For those not content with being a Master of a Grange Lodge or the High Priest of something-or-other wealth is the sole badge of success. All other orders in society having been swept away, and business as a career being the sole one that leads inevitably to power when successful, the business man's standard of values has become that of the civilization at large. . . .

Dealing inevitably with material things and with the satisfying of the world's

material wants, the business man tends to locate happiness in *them* rather than in the intellectual and spiritual unless he constantly refreshes his spirit away from business during his leisure. When the pressure of business on his time, or his concentration on it, becomes so great as to preclude his reasonable use of leisure for the development of his whole human personality, he is apt to become a complete materialist even if, as is now frequently not the case, he ever had it in him to become anything else. He may live in a palace, ride in the most luxurious cars and fill his rooms with old masters and the costliest manuscripts which his wealth can draw from under the hammer, but if he cares more for riches, luxury, and power than for a humanely rounded life he is not civilized but what the Greeks properly called a "barbarian."

AS SIDE FROM narrowness of interests, the business man, from the nature of his major occupation, is apt to have short views and to distrust all others. It was once said, as superlative praise, of the late J. P. Morgan that he "thought in ten-year periods." Most business men think—and do well to do so as business men—in one- or two-year periods; the business man cares nothing for the tendency of what he is doing. This has been emphasized in the American business man by the vast extent of the natural resources with which he has had to deal and the recuperative powers of an active people in a half-settled continent. If, as he did in the northern Mississippi Valley, he can make his personal profit by ripping the forests off the face of half a dozen states in a decade, he is content to let those who come later look after themselves. . . .

Let me gladly admit that the business man's search for a profit has in many ways been of great cultural, as well as

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material, benefit to the community at large. I am by no means decrying business. If the business man has not, culturally, been a creator, he has done marvelous work as a middleman. In the phonograph and the radio, for example, the business man has brought the work of the scientist on the one hand and the musician on the other together in such a way that the lonely resident of a country village can listen to the symphony orchestra of a half dozen cities. . . .

AS FOR TASTE, a business civilization has at its core the idea of a money profit and of a material standard of values. Business men devote their tireless energy to creating new wants which their factories can supply. But two points must be noticed. One is that these wants which they create and foster must be material or there is no manufacturing to supply them and no profit to the business man. If people wish to tramp about the countryside remote from motor cars, or read a book or go to an art museum or simply engage in intelligent conversation at home, the manufacturer is being robbed of a possible profit. The constant endeavor of modern business is thus to get people to fill up their leisure with things, things that can be made and sold. Another point with regard even to these things is, that the great profits being in mass production, the wants so scientifically created by advertising are such as may be made to appeal to the masses. The spiritual or aesthetic value of the new wants is thus made subordinate to their being filled in quantity.

Some of the problems touched upon, as well as others which might be brought out did space permit, are world problems. Their special importance in America is due to the curiously lopsided development which American civilization has increasingly followed. With the unique position that the business man has there attained to impress himself

upon the entire cultural life of the people, the danger of certain business tendencies is enormously increased as compared with other countries where the ideals and activities of the business man meet with checks from many other influences, contemporary or historic, in the civilization as a whole. . . .

If the fundamental idea underlying our civilization, its *primum mobile*, is to become that of a business profit, it is inevitable that we shall decline in the scale of what has hitherto been considered civilization as contrasted with barbarism in the Greek sense. The Harvard professor may dismiss lightly the loss of the "arts and graces"? What becomes of the valuation of social service in terms of income is to become established, is it not much more likely to be lost than the "arts and graces"? What becomes of the artistic spirit, of the professional spirit, of the pure scientific spirit? . . .

Civilizations rest fundamentally upon ideas. These ideas to be effective must

be those of the dominant classes in the civilization. In making the business men the dominant and sole class in America, that country is making the experiment of resting her civilization on the ideas of business men. The other classes, dominated by the business one, are rapidly conforming in their philosophy of life to it. The business man, in so far as he is more than a business type, in so far as he is a fully rounded personality (as, I repeat, many of them now are), owes that development of himself outside his work to the work of other classes in the past or present. If those classes become merged in his own, whither can even he himself look for his extra-occupational development? If the leaders are not humanely rounded personalities, civilized rather than barbarian, what shall be expected of the mass which patterns itself upon them? In a word, can a great civilization be built up or maintained upon the philosophy of the counting-house and the sole basic idea of a profit?

Beyond the Talkies

By R. E. SHERWOOD

From the July *Scribner's*

IT IS ALWAYS INTERESTING and sometimes profitable to speculate on what would happen if time could be telescoped and all the scientific discoveries and inventions of the next several centuries were to be brought to us today —just as they were brought by a Connecticut Yankee to the ladies and gentlemen of King Arthur's Court.

Would we be able to stand these overwhelming revelations? Would they be so far beyond our comprehension that the very contemplation of them would destroy our reason, and reduce us to a state of jibbering imbecility?

Or would we confine our wonderment

to an utterance of the stock expression, "What won't they think up next!" and proceed calmly to adjust ourselves to the new order of things?

It is my firm belief that we would do just that. The average human being of today is not impressed by miracles. . . .

We are now approaching one of the most fantastic of all the scientific miracles —television. In five years' time—maybe a little more, maybe a little less—it will be an accomplished fact. . . .

I shall make no attempt to describe the nature of these experiments, nor to explain the process which enables a photographic image to be sent through the air

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and reproduced on a screen in the receiver's home. Being one who can't even begin to comprehend the radio itself, I am hardly in a position to go deeply into the technical subtleties of television. I have taken the trouble to ask many questions, but I have been unable to understand the answers. Suffice it to say that the major problems of television have been solved. Light waves may be broadcast as easily as sound waves. One hears of experiments in which a flash of light has been converted into sound waves, hurled through space, and caused to ring a bell; and a sound has been transformed into light waves and caused to start a fire . . .

What will happen when television has graduated from the laboratories to the mail-order houses? There is no one who can say, with any degree of positiveness, just what it will mean, what changes it will bring about; though every one, to be sure, is entitled to indulge in a few imaginative guesses. Television is sure to "revolutionize" all sorts of present conditions; it is also certain to be accepted by the public as casually as though it were a new recipe for endive salad dressing.

Our previously mentioned friend, the average human being, speculates occasionally on the possibilities of television, but not to any serious extent. He is fascinated by the thought that he will be able to see the person to whom he is talking over the telephone, and disturbed by the realization that the person will be able to see him. He considers television as an adjunct to the radio, and figures that it will be no particular treat to see the man who tells the bedtime stories, or the talented artiste who performs on the zither, or the political orator who views with alarm, or the health enthusiast who greets you, at 6 A. M., with "Cheerio! Breathe deeply!" . . .

There is an economic problem involved here which might appear to be impossible of solution. Nevertheless, it can and will be solved. For all the wizards who are now working on television are not electrical engineers. There are some astute financiers among them.

Precisely the same problem appeared (on a much smaller scale, of course) when broadcasting was new. The radio stations couldn't afford to employ the costlier talent, and they couldn't hold their audiences if they failed to give them



By Kelley, in Hawaii

WHEN TELEVISION COMES

"Henry, if you don't stop having Hawaii on that television radio all the time, I'm going to throw it out."

exceptional entertainment. Then the national advertisers stepped in with their subsidies, and John McCormack, Will Rogers, Paul Whiteman, John Barrymore, Al Jolson, Maria Jeritza and others of celebrity were "brought to you through the courtesy of" the manufacturers of cigarettes, balloon tires, ginger ale, toilet accessories or automobiles, or even by the managers of the major political parties. . . .

Radio advertising has not been a transitory fad. It has grown, steadily and substantially, and it will continue to grow. Television will increase it to an absolutely inestimable extent.

HAVE YOU EVER happened to notice that, in almost every printed advertisement, there is incorporated a "picture of the product"? It may be a convertible, four-door sedan, or it may be merely a cake of laundry soap; but after seeing its likeness, reproduced graphically in the pages of a magazine, you will be able to recognize the article itself when you see it on the street or on the grocer's shelf.

Radio advertising has naturally been limited because of its inability to give the listeners a "picture of the product." The most flowery verbal descriptions could not make up for this deficiency. Television, needless to say, will remedy it. When you see and hear Will Rogers talking to you from your own private screen, you will also have a close-up view of a package of the chewing gum which Mr. Rogers so heartily endorses.

Two types of entertainment will be broadcast, says Mr. Sherwood—actual news events, and talking moving pictures. Just as the addition of sound to sight has greatly changed motion pictures, so the addition of sight to sound will change, even more, radio broadcasting. And

though we shall be able to see with our own eyes sporting events, political rallies, or great disasters, most television will consist of prepared films.

Some of these films will be full-length photoplays, with the usual attendant short subjects—comedies, scenic pictures, news reels, etc. In addition to the familiar types of movies, however, there will be all manner of subjects that are not now seen in cinema theaters. These will be designed to instruct rather than to amuse, and will be developments of the household hints, fashion hints,

health hints, child welfare hints, contract bridge hints, etc., that are now broadcast regularly on the radio. Such lectures and demonstrations will be prepared in movie studios, with proper lighting and staging and subsequent editing, and will then be ready for distribution to radio stations in all parts of the English-speaking world.

Broadcasting studios will cease to be scenes of worried confusion. Performers will still be brought in, occasionally, to make direct appearances, and there will be announcers on hand to issue the weather reports, stock market quotations, correct time and baseball scores, but the bulk of the activity will be in the control rooms from which the programs, recorded on celluloid, will be projected into space.

The evening's entertainment—orchestral selections, romantic melodrama, political speeches, comedies, lectures on etiquette, views of the rebellion in Afghanistan, songs and dances—will be delivered at the station in tin cans.

Mr. Sherwood declares that television will vastly increase the effect of the radio in cutting into the attendance at theaters and moving pictures. There will remain only small theaters for the intellectual drama, and cheap neighborhood playhouses for those too poor to make a down payment on a television set.

I know that these last predictions will be hotly disputed by those who believe that the home can never become a substitute for the theater. "Man is a gregarious animal," they will say. "Men, and more particularly women, like to congregate. Regardless of the quality of the entertainment offered by the radio, they will still want to go out in the evenings and join other pleasure-seekers at the theater."

That is all very well; but just as deep-rooted as the gregarious instinct in hu-

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man nature is the fondness for easy convenience, the desire to get something for nothing. Consider any typical American family of moderate but adequate means: Father, Mother, Junior, Sister, and the Baby. They love Harold Lloyd and are anxious to see his newest comedy. They learn that it is being shown today at the Tivoli Theater on State Street, several miles and a complicated series of transfers from their home; it is also to be broadcast at eight o'clock this evening by courtesy of the Krispy-Kinx Breakfast

Food Corporation, who have paid Mr. Lloyd handsomely for the privilege. Will this family see the Lloyd comedy at the Tivoli or in the living-room?

They will stay at home, and the chances are that some of the money they have saved thereby will be spent for supplies of Krispy-Kinx Breakfast Food. . . .

There is one possibility that I have not considered in this article: the possibility that television will add so considerably to the deluge of paid propaganda as to cause the public to revolt against the

national advertisers and institute a disastrous boycott of nationally advertised goods.

However, I am able to reassure those who may be alarmed by this consideration. I can state, on the best authority, that all television sets will be equipped, as all radio sets are now equipped, with control switches. Thus, when any one decides that he has been fed to the teeth with visible and audible salesmanship, broadcast through the air, he has only to shut the darned thing off.

Since Versailles: A New World

By EDWIN L. JAMES

From the June 23 New York Times Magazine

TEN YEARS AGO next Friday a group of black-coated, silk-hatted German emissaries walked severely between two rows of solemn French troops standing in close formation, motionless, silent, and grim, into the great hall of the Château of Versailles to sign the treaty of peace consecrating the defeat of their country in the World War. The statesmen of the victorious nations awaited them—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and others.

Filling the room with their splendor were the generals and admirals who had conquered. In gold and lace and navy blue, Foch, Pétain, Pershing, Haig, and the minor military lights gave a telling tone to the ceremony. For the statesmen signed only as a result of the work of these men and the millions they had commanded. The Germans signed because they had to; the treaty terms were imposed upon them.

It was as great international conferences have always been. Through history the leaders of the nations have met to liquidate disasters. It was war that brought them together to liquidate a war. In peace they stayed at home and pushed ahead the nationalistic aims of their countries in nationalistic selfishness until periodically the necessity for arranging the mess their conflicting policies had brought about called them around the green table of a diplomatic conference. Things were then patched up largely on the basis of national-

istic aims and largely on the advice of the fighting men. The patchwork held for a time, and then history repeated itself.

But something besides a treaty came out of the Paris peace conference. Over the heads of the temporarily mighty statesmen, over the heads of the proud generals in all their glitter, there was the spirit of something born of the mighty human weariness of hundreds of millions of human beings who had strained and suffered as a prelude to that conference. That something was not then predominant, but it was there. It signified the heartfelt desire of the common peoples to try some other way than war to settle the differences which sometimes arose between them but more often arose between their leaders.

President Wilson saw it and tried to give it effect in the League of Nations.

Defying the cynicism about him and the doubts of his associates, often facing scorn, he tried to make true the formula that it had been a war to end wars; he tried to put that new spirit into the covenant, which he so tied up with the peace treaty it had to be taken by the European nations which had to have the peace treaty.

His experiment of the League of Nations has not yet succeeded completely. It may never do so or some day it may do so. But that spirit born at the Paris peace conference lives today a decade later. The League has grown so that now it is much more easy to see. And if nationalism and selfishness or other reasons have blocked its coming into full power at Geneva, yet it influences the world in this year of 1929 and tells at every turn. Less boldly than Wilson dreamed, it has permeated almost everywhere. Of course

nationalism may kill it, but it is the hope of the world that it will live and grow.

Cynics argue that the world is no better and that the League of Nations has not done this or that. Gray-haired diplomats write that nothing has changed in the world; that when the nations no longer are weary of war they will fight again. Carping philosophers call the world as wicked today as ever and contend that international relations ten years after the war are pretty much as they were in 1904, ten years before the holocaust.

But the optimists think



From *Klauderadatsh*, Berlin

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES IS NOT POPULAR IN GERMANY
Proposed on the treaty, the war guilt question is heavily guarded as it walks about the earth, declares the cartoonist

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these men are wrong. It is true that the new spirit sometimes fades dismally in international discussions, but it reappears and gradually the most nationalistic of nations find themselves drawn gently toward international coöperation.

There is something changed in the world, and that change has its roots in the hearts of the common people. That war is a fool proposition is an idea that has made headway, and even if it is hard to see after one decade—what is ten years in world history?—fifty years will draw the real picture.

Though meetings of statesmen used to come only after a war, says Mr. James, peace-time gatherings of a dozen, two dozen, or fifty nations are now common enough, and significantly no great headlines tell about them. It is a part of this new order that the Kellogg Treaty, representing as it does what the common people want, was signed.

Things have changed since an ambassador who had a communication to make to the foreign office of the capital at which he was accredited, dressed up in a uniform the gaudiness of which equaled its discomfort, drove around in a gilt carriage with flunkies on the top seat, said his piece to the foreign minister and hurried away to get back into easy-going clothes. Today the ambassador reaches for his hat and goes on his way as is, in his own car, if he has one, or he may take a taxicab.

If the new Prime Minister of Great Britain goes to Washington, as he may, to talk over things with the President of the United States, no one would be surprised to see in the papers a picture of Mr. Hoover in fishing clothes and Mr. MacDonald in a golf suit talking about the freedom of the Seven Seas. No one would be surprised, and there you have it. Fifty years ago no such picture could have been published, because it could not have been taken.

It is true that in Rome, Madrid, and Moscow democracy has gone astray, continues Mr. James. But dictatorships are in a minority among the world's governments. And it happens that the democratic nations, like America, Britain, Germany, and France, are more important in the world's affairs than those nations ruled by dictators.

In reply to the argument that the world generally is advancing toward permanent peace, doubters reply that there exist as many reasons for war today as there existed before the War. I do not know whether they do or not. It ought to be a tough estimation to make. So long as nations have conflicting interests, and there will always be rivalry of interests among nations, there exist issues to be settled between countries. There would no longer be reasons for war if

proper peace machinery is established on a basis which will make it certain that any war undertaken would be a losing business. Whether this organization for peace, with all its curtailment of national prerogatives, with all its rudeness to 150 per cent. patriots the world over, survives depends in the last analysis on how much public opinion in various countries wishes it. Nationalism was the stock in trade of the old-time diplomat and it still remains true that when an unreasonable and unreasoning super-patriot drapes his country's flag about him many people applaud the flag.

Certainly it is true that after great cooperation on both sides in the World War there was a drift toward nationalism among nations. It might be said that to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction and that that is what happened. But it is also a law of physics that a pendulum swings back. In any event, through the wave of nationalism which marked the first five years after

the War, the spirit of disgust with war survived to prosper in the last five. The League of Nations did not die, the Kellogg pact was signed and the will toward international coöperation shows its effects very day we live. . . .

There is comfort for international optimists in the fact that there is going to be a discussion of the old and troublesome issue of sea rights; there is going to be another naval conference; there is soon to be another conference of governments to put into effect the new reparations plan; and next September fifty-two nations from all corners of the earth will send their representatives to Geneva to talk of and plan international coöperation.

To answer the cynics it may be said that even if they only talk about it something has been gained. That is better than fighting about it.

They will come to all these meetings in slouch hats and derbies and sack suits. And there will not be any uniforms.

Light's Golden Jubilee

By HENRY FORD

An Interview with Frank R. Innes in the July 20 *Electrical World*

THERE IS A VISION to relate, a vision of what electricity can and will do for the people of the United States and of all the world.

Light's Golden Jubilee is conceived and planned as a celebration of electrical progress in the last fifty years as it is typified by the improvement and universal acceptance of the incandescent lamp from its invention in 1879. But it is not that alone. I believe Mr. Edison would agree with me that the celebration should be taken, not as glorifying what has been done in the past fifty years, but as indicating what will be done in the next ten. I say ten years, because in that period we shall see an advance as great as that made in the past fifty years. The world is just getting its momentum. Ideas accomplish themselves much more rapidly than they did even twenty-five years ago. . . .

Today, as the result of only five or ten years of expansion of electric systems, we see the land fairly well covered with transmission lines. . . .

PEOPLE TALK about a power trust. I only wish that there actually were a power trust, a central directing organi-

zation for the development and use of every power source in the country, tied into one national power system for the service of the whole country; that is, welded into one operating and business unit. It has got to come as the one necessary and economic method of power production. Our national power system will become a unit, just as our postal system is. This would mighty speed the day when electric power would fulfill its destiny as the bearer of mankind's burdens.

It is of no importance except to those who use it as political capital that in the growth of power development this man or that man or any group of men should make much or little money. Profits are merely what we think we work for. They are of small account in comparison with what we do to get them. The real profit is not what the promoters get, but what the country gets. Men may work for money or to gratify a sense of power, but their work lives after them and belongs to the nation.

The essential thing is to spread available electrical power far beyond present limits of extent and capacity. To do that we must enlarge our con-

NEXT OCTOBER Thomas Edison will stand again in his Menlo Park laboratory, and re-enact discovery of the incandescent electric light. His laboratory will be in Dearborn, Michigan, where Mr. Ford is building a museum of Americana. The "Electrical World" has taken this fiftieth anniversary as occasion to draw out Mr. Ford on the development of electric power.

Ten Leading Articles

ception of its use so that the power that comes over the wire (or through the ether, when radio transmission becomes practicable) may be as common as air and as universally used.

Certainly men will make money out of the supply of electricity as they always have and always will out of any commodity or service, so long as human nature is so constituted as to expect or to hope for a reward for effort. But what difference does that make? The main thing is that the country is put in possession of its own resources. Politicians can hinder this development; you never heard of a politician developing any natural resources, did you? Trying to stop people from making money is shortsighted policy if they are doing something that will remain as a permanent increase of national wealth.

Money cannot be held idle, for then it loses its value. Its only use and worth come from it passing on to others for work done or goods received. The critics of the electric utility industry have made too much talk on this phase of the situation. The money that has been taken out of the business in the form of profits from the sale of electricity or from the manipulation of company ownerships has gone back into this industry or into another one, and is nothing when compared with the profits which the public has been able to make through electric light and power.

As a matter of fact, look over the record of prices of electricity to the con-



By Weed, in the New York Evening World

A MENACE OR A BLESSING?

Although there has been considerable criticism of combinations of power companies, Mr. Ford, in the article summarized here, declares that a single great power trust would help rather than exploit the country.

sumer since the industry began and you will see that they have gone down continuously, and they will keep on going down as more and more electricity is used. . . .

TH E BIGGEST JOB before the utilities of the United States is to get electricity into the minds of the people. The people always see when they are shown. Get electricity across to the people by the same way that automobiles have been got across to them. Create a desire for what electricity will do for them. They

do not ask to understand the technology of electricity nor even the business phase of the industry. They need only be shown how tremendously much more electricity can do for them if they will only let it.

This does not mean propaganda of what electric companies have done and can do; you are not selling electric companies, you are selling electricity for what it can do in homes, shops, on the highway or on the farm. The appreciation of which I speak must be implanted by doing, by supplying the power and letting it work. Corraling the sources of power and doling it out is not the way; we must provide power so lavishly that it will be cheaper to use it than not. It is to be done by giving more and more electricity for less and less money and by teaching how these greater quantities can be used profitably and with benefit in every direction.

This, then, is my idea of the meaning and opportunity of Light's Golden Jubilee to the electric utilities—by celebrating the past, to open up a vista of the future. What has gone before is merely a preparation for what is to come. From executives down, every man, woman, and child in the electric business should have this thought firmly in mind, that he or she has a part in working out a vision so vast that no man can see it entire. As Mr. Edison has said, it is beyond our comprehension, just as the present development was beyond the comprehension of his early days.

What the International Bank Means

By THOMAS W. LAMONT

From the July World Trade

FROM FEBRUARY to June Owen Young, J. P. Morgan, and Mr. Lamont labored with banking experts from the great nations of the world to achieve a final plan for reparations payments. Part of their success lay in the Bank for International Settlements they planned. This bank is not only a cog in the new reparations machinery, but looks toward the new era of international finance we are now entering. How it functions is explained in the article summarized here.

The new Experts' Plan is based upon the principle that Germany should be freed of all political controls; that the relations of the Reparation Commission with Germany should be terminated, and that the Office for Reparation Payments and its associated organizations in Berlin should be retired. In accordance with its provisions, Germany will assume the responsibility for raising and transferring the annuities, but it was necessary to set up new machinery which should take care of the work involved.

It was first suggested that a clearing house would serve this purpose; but it soon developed that the functions necessarily devolving on the proposed institution, particularly those which should effect the distribution of large sums of money throughout the world with the least possible disturbance to the foreign exchanges, required a different sort of organization from that ordinarily recognized as a clearing house. Accordingly, the institution was set up as a bank, the functions of which should be primarily those arising from the special conditions of reparation receipt and distribution.

The bank will be the trustee of the creditor countries in dealing with the annuities. As such, it will receive and disburse to the paying agents the service on

LIKE SO MANY other institutions which in due time have become familiar figures in finance, the Bank for International Settlement had its inception in the need for an organization which would perform a specific and limited set of functions. It was a natural and necessary evolution from the facts of the reparation settlement. If, in years to come, it takes on broader functions it will be because, and only because, there is a practical and specific use for it in branches of economic life which are not now served.

Early in the discussions at the Paris Conference it became clear that some sort of organization external to Germany had to be set up to deal with the annuities which Germany has agreed to pay.

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the German external loan, 1924. It will receive funds from Germany in foreign exchange and in reichsmarks—the latter in an amount sufficient to cover payments within Germany on account of deliveries in kind. Out of the funds received in foreign exchange, it will make distributions to the creditor countries by crediting the accounts which the several central banks maintain at the bank. It will disburse to the paying agents the interest on the commercialized and marketed obligations issued against the annuities, and will manage the sinking funds for the loans. Along with these functions, the Bank will be able to serve as trustee for the creditor countries in other respects.

In its capacity as agent the bank will initiate, upon the request of the creditors, operations for marketing bonds, arranging the conditions and supervising the execution of contracts, and will arrange for the distribution of the proceeds according to the participation of the several creditors in the bonds issued.

It follows from the nature of these operations that the institution will perform a number of banking functions. For example, as the recipient of the annuity service from Germany, it becomes a depository of funds which will pass more or less promptly to the creditor countries. As the holder of these funds in the brief interval between receipt and distribution, it becomes an investor. The

long-term deposits which it is due to receive from certain of the governments under the Plan give it additional funds which may be employed, possibly in intermediate credit operations. Its capital stock, which amounts nominally to the equivalent of \$100,000,000, will be paid in at the beginning to the extent only of \$25,000,000. This sum, certainly at the outset, represents the limits of its power to invest at long term.

IN THE ORGANIZATION and the administration of the bank the central banks of the creditor countries and of Germany, or such of them as desire to participate, will have broad powers of control. In designing the plan for the institution safeguards were interposed to protect existing business and financial agencies' competition on the part of the bank. The deposits in the bank as well as the investments which it is qualified to make will be closely supervised both in general and in detail by the governors of central banks who participate in the board of directors, and its operations must be carried on consistently with the policies of the central banks located in the markets concerned. Should any central bank refrain from participating in the work of the bank, alternative arrangements are provided in the plan whereby the same end is intended to be attained.

All political influences are excluded

from the operations of the bank, which will be carried on according to business principles only. In its operations with respect to the German annuities, it will provide an elastic element between the payments by Germany and their receipt by the creditors. In effect, it will facilitate the payments and make more certain their timely and regular distribution. It must have at its disposal, in order to carry out its work, a well-apportioned supply of foreign exchange, which is susceptible of conservative use for the benefit of international trade.

In its natural course of development the bank may become an organization not simply or even predominantly concerned with the handling of reparations but also with furnishing to the world of international commerce and finance important facilities hitherto lacking. It will provide a common meeting ground month by month for the governors or other representatives of central banks, and thereby become an increasingly close and valuable link in the coöperation of central banking institutions generally—a coöperation which new conditions confronting the world since the War have proved to be essential for the continuing stability of the world's credit structure. It is also to be hoped that as time goes on it will prove to be an effective means for opening up new fields of commerce and enlarging the volume of world trade.

Trade With Russia Becomes Respectable

By JONATHAN MITCHELL

From the July 10 Outlook and Independent

RUSSIA, AT THE MOMENT, is doing more business, on more liberal credits, with us than with any other country, except Germany.

Russia and Germany, since the war, have maintained a certain political partnership. They have been, in the view of the Allies, the two international bad boys, and, not unnaturally, they have clung to each other. But of all the rest of the world, we have been readiest to help with the Soviets' program of industrialization. It is upon the carrying out of that program, as M. Stalin and his associates now admit, that the future stability of the Communist régime depends.

Within the last few months, trading with Russia has suddenly become very respectable. As one indication, a party of bankers, factory owners and engineers has accepted an invitation of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce to form the first United States Trade Delegation to Moscow.

At the present time, there are more than two thousand American firms which are doing, or recently have done, business with the Soviets. . . .

Russian agents first came to this country in search of goods and credit, according to Mr. Mitchell, about five years ago. They found a few influential American business men, members of the war time missions to Russia, who were willing to help. This group included Col. William Boyce Thompson, metal magnate, and Samuel Bertron, financier.

A third American in Russia in 1917 was a New York lawyer, Thomas D. Thatcher, since created a Federal judge. He was at that time aide to John R. Mott in the American Relief Association. The story of how American-Russian trade relations actually were begun has never been publicly told. There is reason, however, for believing they started, somewhere about 1923, with

Mr. Thatcher. In 1923 one of Mr. Thatcher's former law partners, Reeves Schley, had become a vice-president of the Chase National Bank, third largest financial institution in the country. One day, according to the story—and it comes from a trustworthy source—Mr. Thatcher telephoned Mr. Schley. He said there was a fellow in his office who wished to borrow one million dollars. Could he send him to Mr. Schley?

PRESENTLY there arrived at the Chase National Bank a Russian named Nogin. He explained that some 160,000,000 people, spread over one-half of Europe and one-half of Asia, needed clothes. It was necessary for M. Nogin to have at once \$1,000,000 worth of American cotton. Mr. Schley speculated vaguely on how his extraordinary visitor could be in New York at all, since at that time our boundaries were closed to Bolsheviks. He never succeeded in finding out.

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As an applicant for credit, however, Mr. Schley thought the Soviet Union only slightly more promising than a tribe of Sioux Indians would have been, and said something to this general effect. M. Nogin was not to be put off. His countrymen needed clothes.

AFTER SOME discussion, Mr. Schley is reported to have suggested that, while a direct loan to Russia was out of the question, a corporation, set up under the laws of the United States and adequately financed, might, although Mr. Schley promised nothing, obtain the needed credits. Two days afterwards, M. Nogin returned. The company which is now known as Amtorg—"Am" for American and "torg" for torgovlia, the Russian word for trade—had been created. Resources of \$2,000,000 had been cabled from London. Mr. Schley today is president of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce. About four years ago he visited Russia and took with him Mrs. Schley and their daughter.

"They were as safe in Moscow as they would be in New York," he said. "You hear all these stories about Russia. I'm tired contradicting them."

"The Russians are a great people. Once you've seen Russia for yourself. . . ."

Among the Americans who lead in our business dealings with the Bolsheviks, continues Mr. Mitchell, are Thomas D. Campbell, of Montana, the world's largest individual grower of wheat, and Col. Hugh L. Cooper, who is building on the Dneiper river in southern Russia the largest power dam in the world. Colonel Cooper expects to finish it in 1933.

Incidentally, one of the most ingenious schemes which the Russians have for hurrying up the industrialization of their country will thereupon go into effect. Power from the dam will be carried on high tension wires to the nearby Donetz coal mines. There it will be employed to develop the mines to their uttermost—otherwise the work of a generation. From that time on, the coal will be scientifically burned at the pit head, and power sent back over the wires to reinforce the 800,000 h.p. of the Dneiprostroy.

Again there is Henry Ford. Mr. Ford has very recently concluded an agreement with the Soviets by which he is to supply them with \$30,000,000 worth of machinery on credit. With it, they are to build factories of a capacity of 100,000 cars and tractors and trucks each year. And there is Owen D. Young, who last fall offered to trust the Soviets for \$26,000,000 worth of electrical machinery, to be used at the Dneiprostroy. It is reported that when Mr. Young first broached this plan to his Board of Directors, they were—to put it gently



From *De Grote Amsterdamer*
EVERY INCH A GENTLEMAN

— "At a distance," comments Britannia in this Dutch cartoon. Though the United States at large shares this distrust of Russia, its trade with the Bolsheviks is exceeded only by Germany.

nonplussed. It should also be said that the agreement between the International General Electric and the Soviets, according to excellent authority, contains one very significant provision. The old claims of the General Electric against the Czarist Government—which are among the claims which the United States declares must be honored as a preliminary to diplomatic recognition—are now, under agreement, to be waived. . . .

One belief is so firmly held by certain shrewd American bankers, friendly to Russia, that it deserves mention. It is that some day the USSR is going to submit to a Dawes Plan, by which it receives long-term credits in consideration of some form of international control. It is difficult to imagine any sort of international control which would not force the abandonment, or at least the drastic modifica-

tion, of revolutionary Communism.

It is not improbable, of course, that the day-to-day prosaic business now going on will tend to soften the distrust and hatred which many Russians feel towards capitalist America, and which many Americans cordially reciprocate. Still, sitting in New York, it is easy to overestimate this influence. Whatever M. Trotsky may say, the bulk of M. Stalin's supporters are convinced, rather fanatical revolutionists. What M. Stalin would like to do is beside the point. To suggest giving the enemies of Lenin any measure of control over Russia would mean his immediate extinction from public life. However logical and desirable our American bankers may think this project, it would not seem, at present, politically feasible. . . .

NO ONE, least of all the Communists themselves, believes they are out of the economic woods, nor anywhere near it. But they are on their way. Some of their industrialization program we know about. Before five years are up, Colonel Cooper's Dneiprostroy will set whirring Mr. Young's electric machinery, and factories, under the stimulus of cheap power, will spring up like mushrooms after a heavy dew. Mr. Campbell's state farm, ploughed by Mr. Ford's tractors, will gently wave with wheat, which, milled into flour, will be baked in the McCormick Company's ovens. Perhaps it is unnecessary to go on with the steel mills, textile factories, coal mines, radio stations, which American capital has already agreed to provide. The United States, commonly regarded as the country which typifies capitalism, is, at present, doing what may be done to solidify the position of the Soviets. The United States Trade Delegation which will visit Moscow this month in a way stands as a symbol of one of the most significant things which is happening anywhere.

Britain with America

By the EARL OF BALFOUR

From the London Graphic.

FOR NEARLY A GENERATION, and under most varying conditions, I have at intervals discussed the subject of Anglo-American relations, to which this brief essay is devoted. Sometimes this has happened in moments of temporary difference, sometimes during the long periods of friendly agreement which have marked our international history, sometimes in moments of ardent exertions in support of a common cause.

But whatever the occasion, I have reached but one doctrine—and that with ever-increasing insistence as time has unrolled the tragic story of the twentieth century. . . .

The views I desire to put forward I rest on grounds more solid and "objective" than those of sentiment; grounds depending upon the permanent fact of national psychology and the state of civilized mankind as it exists today.

Ten Leading Articles

Put shortly, my view is this. I hold that the world, as never before, is conscious, however intermittently, that it constitutes a unity, however loosely organized; that it has common interests which may require, however rarely, a certain measure of common action; that it should cultivate an international public opinion—dispassionate, impartial, and instructed—capable of working through any form of international machinery, temporary or permanent, now existing or hereafter to be created; and that the English-speaking peoples, if they work harmoniously together, are specially fitted by temperament and tradition to contribute to the realization of this great ideal.

MY REASONS for this opinion I will give in a moment. But may it not be at once objected that, however excellent these reasons may be in themselves, the shadows of ancient conflicts, lying as they do across the formative years of American history, will always mar the full perfection of Anglo-American coöperation?

I do not desire to under-rate the difficulty. Among the ironies of history few are more tragic than that which, in the great drama of the American revolution, made England seem the enemy of freedom, France and Spain its defenders.

No doubt England brought this on herself, and what did happen could not but happen. Nevertheless there is a touch of melancholy humor in the spectacle of the thirteen colonies, in their dispute with the Mother Country concerning the proper interpretation of the principles of British liberty (a dispute in which they were fundamentally right), fighting side by side with the two Bourbon Governments to whom the principles of British liberty on any interpretation whatever, whether that of Grenville and North or of Burke and Chatham, were utterly and hopelessly repellent.

Our French and Indian wars and the American Revolution, declares Lord Balfour, determined that all organic connection between the United States and Europe should be forever ended.

Momentous decisions truly; decisions which have profoundly altered the history of the world. But one thing (in my opinion at least) they have not altered—they have not altered the fact that the English-speaking peoples, separated though they be by three thousand miles of ocean, and some unhappy memories, are capable when they like of a mutual comprehension which neither can attain to the same degree in their relations with other great nations of the European Continent.

This does not mean that the English-speaking peoples must necessarily be in friendly coöperation. I wish it did. Still less does it mean that they are heirs of some natural superiority which marks them off from the rest of mankind.

The peoples of the world are differently endowed, their contributions to the common stock of civilization are correspondingly different, and assuredly I am not qualified to weigh them in the balance.

My contention is simpler, and more honest. I hold that in addition to the direct and indirect effects of a common language, a common literature, common laws, and institutions springing from a common source, there are deep-lying identities of character which no political or military conflicts, nor any difference of external conditions, nor any admixture of alien blood, have been able to destroy....

It is not, I think, merely "English-speaking patriotism" which makes me feel that in the formation of that "core" the English-speaking peoples should play a great part. They enjoy many ad-

vantages. Liberty among them is of older growth than elsewhere; its fruits are more obviously valuable. And they have, besides, an advantage due to historical and geographical conditions which no great, and few small, nations enjoy to an equal degree.

Territorially they want nothing. Internationally their main desire is peace and the assurance of peace. They have no traditions of departed greatness, or lost lands which through some change of fortune might conceivably be theirs once more; they have no "unredeemed" populations who turn to them for help.

All that is most ideal in their public morals, all that is most utilitarian in their economic life, work together to further their dislike of war. Their combined influence must make for international stability. Would it not be both a folly and a crime to do, or say, or think, anything which would imperil the possibility of a coöperative effort based on complete mutual understanding which might, were the occasion favorable, do so much for a stricken world?

The Birth of Nick Carter

By RUSSELL M. CORYELL

From the July Bookman

ADJOINING OUR PLACE in Cornwall, New York, there was a farmer by the name of Pigott. Mr. Pigott had some of the juiciest Northern Spy apples that I ever had the pleasure of stealing. He also had some of the strongest objections to having them stolen. As boys, we credited him with a willingness to shoot our pants full of rock-salt if he caught us. I don't re-

member that this kept our gang from visiting his orchard, but it certainly made us more cautious and gave us a great thrill. In consequence, we developed a definite technique of escape. When we sighted him from the branches, instead of jumping down and running for our own homes, we ran toward the home of some boy who was not in the party.

On one occasion in particular, two of us, Walter Younge and myself, were very nearly trapped—we must either run back toward my home or toward Mr. Pigott's. We chose the latter and got so involved that we had to duck into Mr. Pigott's own barn and hide in the hayloft, burrowing down under the hay. Once there, we were afraid to come out; so, to pass the time, Walter began telling me in a subdued whisper about the thrilling exploits of Nick Carter. Until then, I had never heard of the great detective. Walter was under the impression that Nick was a real man, in some way allied with Jesse James, and he said his parents had licked him for reading about him. He warned me not to let my mother and father know he had told me the stories.

From then on, the Nick Carter stories were always associated in my mind with the pleasures of wrongdoing—and I was exceedingly careful not to mention the name of Nick Carter before my father.



By Enright, in the New York World
A POOR WAY TO TALK PEACE

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Ten Leading Articles

But things came to an unexpected head one day. While prowling around the attic, profiting by my parents' absence to open trunks that I had always desired to open, I came upon a big bundle wrapped in brown paper that was filled with scrapbooks. To my great surprise, the scrapbooks were filled with newspaper clippings, juvenile stories which I knew my father had written, and—marvelous to relate—the forbidden tales of Nick Carter cut from the original pages of *The New York Weekly*. The illustrations thrilled me. My excitement was at its height.

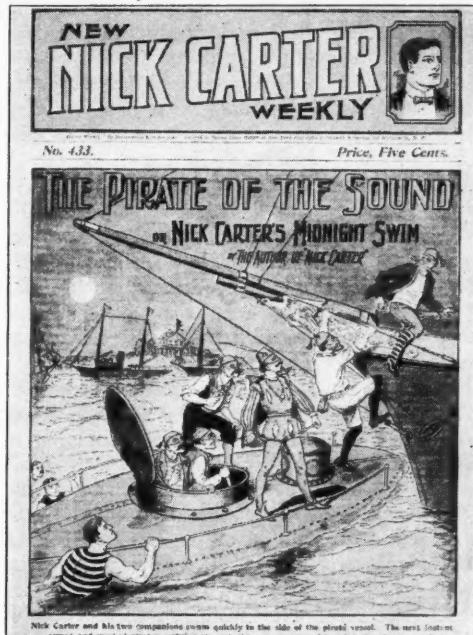
I debated with myself the advisability of keeping my discovery secret. I had no desire to confess that I had been rummaging in the Blue Beard trunks, but at the same time my curiosity was bubbling. Caution was forgotten. I luggered the heavy bundle downstairs and confronted my mother and father with it when they returned.

IT WAS A dramatic moment. Father was surprised and chagrined. Taken off his guard, his first impulse was one of resentment. He had a high forehead and, when I saw the blood mount to it, I regretted my rash curiosity. But father had a fortunate sense of humor that never left him for long. He admitted that he was none other than Nick Carter himself—the man whose name I had not dared mention in my own home....

Father had always declared that the Nick Carter stories were "poor stuff" and more than thirty years passed before he read one of his own detective thrillers. But partly due to the notoriety they had achieved and partly, also, because of our enthusiastic praise of them, Father at last gave them a reading. His reactions were interesting. I believe he got a genuine thrill....

Father loosened up and told us a good bit about his early struggles that day. Ordinarily, he found it difficult to talk about himself, but the reading of his story awakened memories that in the far retrospect were no longer painful but quite warm and pleasant. Until then he had been writing short juvenile stories for *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Young People*, *Golden Days*, etc. They were well-written little stories which had won him prizes in competition against such writers as Louisa M. Alcott, but they were not sufficiently lucrative. His first baby was on its way and a lot more money was needed. He was desperate.

Desperation drove him to the offices of Street & Smith with the offer to write them a long detective serial for *The New York Weekly*. Someone from the Street & Smith office said afterwards: "Coryell came to us that first time, an unknown writer, and assured us that he could write us a better story than any of our experi-



STORIES THAT THRILLED A MILLION BOYS
The cover of a 1905 version of Nick Carter's adventures.

enced men. We smiled at his conceit and told him to submit a story. He did so—and that story increased our circulation in a phenomenal way. Of course, we called him in then and asked him if he thought he could do the same trick twice.

"Twice?" Coryell said with an air of annoyance. "I don't think I can do it twice. I know I can. Not twice but every time."

"The most astounding gall of any man I ever saw. But the fact is he did do it twice, and thrice, and every time." . . .

In appearance, to my earliest recollection, he was short and inclined to be stout, though as a young man he had been very slender. Blue-black hair; clear, blue, penetrating eyes; a skin of Irish fairness—for there was Irish, French, Dutch, and American blood in him. (The Coryell family was descended from French Huguenots driven out of France. They settled early in America. One ancestor, a Coryell, was a pallbearer to Washington. Another, Sarah de Rapalje, was the first white Christian child to be born in New Netherlands—New York.) Father had a high forehead, long nose, deep-set eyes with heavy brows, firm mouth and square chin. He was very erect, had a quick and muscular way of walking and an air of quiet self-confidence. In reality he was shy, but he hid his shyness under an apparent aggressiveness. . . .

I want to finish this reminiscence with a quotation from a newspaper article written by one of Father's editorial associates, Lyon Mearson:

"For two years I worked in the office adjoining his. I never saw him hurried, I never saw him exasperated, I never saw him old or tired. My last picture of John—all his friends called him that, no matter what the difference in age—is calm and peaceful and keen, smiling gently, quietly and humanly friendly. He died while reading a manuscript, and is buried beneath an old elm in Maine. I loved him."

Jack Dullboy's Religion

By CHARLES A. BENNETT

From the *Summer Yale Review*

I HAVE OFTEN WONDERED what would happen if twenty years hence I were to walk into my bank and deliver myself thus: "My expectation of life is ten years. I have no dependents. I am tired of living cautiously and penitently. Now I am going on a glorious spree. I have accumulated just enough money to last me for ten years at full speed. Please let me have it all." I pictured to myself the dismay on the face behind the brass grill.

For twenty years the bank might have been telling me that saving was for my children, or, lacking these, for my old age; yet now when I took it at its word the establishment would have a collective apoplexy. Why? Not merely because

it would lose some money that it might have invested with profit to itself, but chiefly because to a banker the idea of spending money for enjoyment is a sort of sacrilege. Money, in his philosophy, is not to be spent, but to be saved. Capital is to breed interest; interest is to be added to capital, which is in turn to produce more interest, and so on, and so on. Far away on the horizon of progress he sees a perfect Everest of capital soaring into the inane. Sublime spectacle! Yes, but in the well-known words of Bulwer-Lytton, what will he do with it? . . .

I am child in all that pertains to the science of economics, and I see before me the same gulf of misunderstanding

Ten Leading Articles

when I read alarming reports on over-production. There is a surplus of automobiles, a glut of apples, or an excess of cotton or steel rails.

"Well," I reflect, in my naïve way, "why can't we stop producing cotton and steel rails and all the rest of it and have a good time enjoying the fruits of our labor?"

PERISH the thought!" cries the economist. Why? Because then all the people who produce the steel rails would be out of work. They wouldn't have a good time. They would starve. Apparently all they can do is to get rid of their surplus somehow, by letting it rot or by finding a foreign market for it or by selling it to the domestic consumer on false pretenses, and then return frantically to the business of producing—producing more of what they don't want. Maintain production! Very good, Sir. But Bulwer-Lytton's question recurs: what will he do with it?

The trouble seems to be that we differ fundamentally in philosophy, or if you prefer it, in religion. The ideal of banker and economist is Work and Production. Mine is that of Enjoyment. If I save, it is in order that I may spend; if I work, it is in order that I may enjoy the fruits of my labor. The ideal of work for work's sake seems to me stupid, inhuman, and, above all, dull. The old saying is right: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Everybody, of course, believes that ancient piece of proverbial wisdom, but, as with Christianity, although everyone believes it, few practise it. The religion of Jack Dullboy has indeed captured the Western world. To trace its influence and to run over the list of some of its conquests is an agreeable occupation for those who like to turn a mildly satirical eye on the human scene.

I begin with the sphere that lies nearest to me, that of the higher education. Let us consider, if we can bear to do so again, the aspirant for the degree of Ph.D. He has chosen or has had chosen for him the subject of his dissertation: a Life of the Rev. Theophilus Pringle, an eighteenth-century New England parson, as unimportant as he is obscure, who wrote two volumes of inferior verse, a volume of sermons, and a vast number of letters. The grass waves above his grave.

But it is not going to be allowed to wave long. Our candidate writes to various literary journals announcing his project and begging the world in general for crumbs of information about the aforesaid Theophilus. All crumbs will be carefully stored and gratefully acknowledged. He compiles a laborious bibliography. He amasses great heaps of

notes on horrid little cards. All day you can see him grubbing in the library, poring over the catalogue, tormenting the staff with inquiries. In the evening you mark his returning homewards, his despatch-case bulging with the impediment of learning.

At the end of two or three years, having exhausted himself and Theophilus, he will have produced a large type-written volume, which will be read by three reluctant professors and then committed to eternal oblivion in the vaults of the library. What precisely has he accomplished? . . .

What of the value of the dissertation itself? The defenders of the system will reply: It is an original contribution to knowledge. No one has ever "done" the Rev. Theophilus Pringle before. And there you have what I should call the productive ideal of scholarship. Knowledge is thought of as a sort of coral reef upon which myriads of scholar-insects are at work. The function of each is to add his mite to the reef. By that standard he is judged.

BUT THE STANDARD is surely inadequate. A man may have added a whole chunk to the reef, and yet he may have done nothing to demonstrate or to increase his intelligent understanding of literature. His taste and his judgment may have become narrow instead of broad. He may be a walking glossary of Shakespeare and blind to the meaning of tragedy. What is the good of faultlessly editing two hundred bad poems if at the end of your job you are still unable to distinguish between good poetry and bad? Where is the value of a scholarly training that enables you to do everything with a piece of literature except enjoy it?

The attitude in which this sort of work is done, says Mr. Bennett, is now widespread, existing in the contemporary psychology of behaviorism, in our concern with posterity, and in our social philosophy. It all comes, says Mr. Bennett, from the gospel of work for work's sake.

When Adam was cast forth from the Garden of Eden, it was said to him: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground." The words imply that this was meant as a punishment. It has been left to our own time to proclaim that to sweat is at once virtue and happiness.

The futility of such an ideal should be obvious. It is interesting to speculate on the reasons why its futility has not been perceived. The first reason, I think, is ultimately theological—the loss of the belief in heaven. Heaven means finality, achievement, peace, enjoyment.

As long as men believed that this world was a preparation for the next, their ardors and their sacrifices had a meaning. Life was not all routine. There remained a rest for the people of God where they would enter upon the fruits of their labors. But many causes have been at work to undermine the belief in heaven, not least that scientific naturalism and positivism of the last hundred years, which has led men to doubt the existence of the supernatural in any form. "One world at a time, brother!" has been our motto. Heaven therefore, if it was to be found at all, must be found here and now, in the only world of which we were sure. . . .

SECONDLY, we have to take into account the influence of the code of good sportsmanship, a code which powerfully affects popular ethics. We are to play, not to win, but for the sake of the game. Perhaps there is a perception here that there is something vulgar about success. We may rejoice momentarily in victory over an opponent, but we are a little ashamed of it, or, if not that, at least a little disappointed. "He that rejoices in victory," said the old Chinese sage, "rejoices in the slaughter of men." . . .

That Dullboy is energetic no one will deny. That he is dull—well, if this has not been demonstrated by now, then I have written in vain. Is there no way in which he can find a use for his energy while disowning dullness? Chesterton in a striking phrase has given us a clue to the solution. His latest volume of Father Brown stories opens thus:

"Flambeau, once the most famous criminal in France and later a very private detective in England, had long retired from both professions. . . . After a life of romantic escapes and tricks of evasion, he had ended at what some might consider an appropriate address; in a castle in Spain. . . . For Flambeau, after all his violent adventures, still possessed what is possessed by so many Latins, what is absent (for instance) in so many Americans: the energy to retire. It can be seen in many a hotel-proprietor whose one ambition is to be a small peasant. It can be seen in many a French provincial shopkeeper, who pauses at the moment when he might develop into a detectable millionaire and buy a street of shops, to fall back quietly on domesticity and dominoes."

"The energy to retire"—that is the phrase I mean. There you have it! Let Dullboy call upon his passion for more and still more production, upon his devotion to posterity, upon his zeal for morality, upon his love of hard work; let him summon them all to sublimate themselves in one final thrust of energy—and let him retire.

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Ten Leading Articles

The Law Takes Its Toll

By ROBERT BLAKE

From the July American Mercury

THE PLACE: *The Death House in the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville.*

THE TIME: *A day and night in April, 1929. The dialogue begins eighteen hours before the time set for an execution,*

THE PERSONS:

NUMBER ONE, a Mexican sentenced to death.

NUMBER TWO, a white man sentenced to death.

NUMBER FIVE, a white man sentenced to death.

NUMBER SIX, a white man sentenced to die at midnight tonight.

NUMBER SEVEN, a white man sentenced to death.

NUMBER NINE, a white man sentenced to death, but reprieved because he has gone crazy.

Prison officials, guards, a priest, Protestant chaplains, newspaper reporters, etc.

There were nine cells in the condemned row, but only six of them are occupied. They are so constructed that no condemned man can see another, but each can hear whatever any of the others says. There is a corridor in front of the cells, and at one end of it is a green door leading into the execution chamber.

SIX—WELL, BOYS, this is my last day.

TWO—No, I think you'll get a stay.

FIVE—Yeah, you'll get a stay all right. No one has ever gone down here without at least one stay. Why should you be an exception?

SIX—Well, just the same, I don't expect it, or the Governor would have given it to me when he gave Two his stay.

FIVE—It'll come at the last minute. He refused to commute your sentence, but he would appoint a sanity commission to investigate your sanity if you had the priest wire him.

TWO—When does the priest come around?

ONE—Oh, he comes whenever you write for him or ask for him.

NINE (In a loud, wailing voice, idiotically)—JO—nes!

SIX (Humorously)—I guess maybe I'd better start yelling Jones!

SEVEN—Too late now. You ought to done that long ago.

TWO—Here comes breakfast!

SIX—It had better be a good one. It's to be my last one, I guess.

ONE (The Mexican)—Oh, you don't know. I think you get stay all right, too.

THE ARTICLE summarized here is offered by the MERCURY as the work of a young man executed for robbery and murder at Huntsville, Texas, who asserted his innocence to the last. The article is an attempt to set down, as literally as possible, conversation among condemned men on the day one of them was to die. The manuscript was given to a local pastor, with the request that he see to its publication. A week later the author was himself executed.

SIX—Well, by God, I'd better! He's given every nigger that ever went down a stay. He's a nigger-lover if he don't.

TWO—Here's the mail.

Through the long day the conversation of the condemned men runs on, now grim, now humorous. The possibility of a stay for Six is a recurring topic. High lights in their talk, and in the accompanying action in the death house as it rises to its climax, are as follows:

NINE—JO—nes!

GUARD (Whispering)—Here is the paper. Read this and don't say anything to Six.

TWO—All right. (He reads:) CLEMENCY REFUSED; SLAYER TO DIE FRIDAY; GOVERNOR NOT TO ACT. The Governor will decline to extend clemency for Jack Henderson, under sentence of electrocution for the murder of a twelve-year-old girl. . . .

The door leading into the death chamber slams. The motor beyond begins to hum. The lights grow dim.

ONE—Hey! Hey! They're testing the Midnight Special for Six.

TWO—That causes cold chills to run up and down my spine.

NINE—JO—nes! O—h! . . .

6 P. M. The guards arrive with the barber and shroud. They are shaving Six. He is out of his cell in the corridor.

SIX—Here are some oranges that I can't take with me.

TWO—Thanks, Six. Say, Six—

SIX—What d'ya say?

TWO—Stay with 'em, old boy.

SIX—I will. I'll be waiting for you in Hell the Fifteenth.

TWO—Forget that!

Six is now getting his head shaved.

SIX—All right, up there, Two. Play that phonograph of yours. . . .

NINE—JO—nes!

A guard and a convict come in with a pot of coffee. The convict serves all of the inmates. . . .

The guard and the convict leave with the coffee pot. Another guard and a hospital attendant enter with a bottle of alcohol and take Six out of his cell. They strap his arms to his side and put him in the barber chair. The hospital attendant washes Six's head and leg with the alcohol.

SIX—Boy, howdy! I'd like to have a drink of that.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANT—It is denatured, Six. . . .

The guard and hospital attendant leave and the priest comes in.

NINE—JO—nes! O—h! Jo—nes!

The priest takes a table, candle, and a crucifix into the cell with Six. He comes out and takes his handbag in.

SIX—Light me a cigarette, Two. I'm afraid my head will catch on fire with all of this alcohol on it if I strike a match.

TWO—Sure.

The priest comes out of the cell and talks to One in Spanish. . . .

The clock strikes eleven.

SIX—Say, that clock striking makes me feel funny around my middle.

PRIEST—When were you born, and so on?

SIX gives him his nativity and life's history.

SIX—I would wire mother if I had the money, but I gave it all to One.

ONE—Here's some.

TWO—I'll pay for it, Six.

PRIEST—No, you boys keep your money. I'll send the wire. What do you want to tell her?

SIX—Tell her that I'm laughing and joking and thinking of her. Tell her that I'm all right and that my thoughts are all of her. . . .

NINE—JO—nes!

The clock strikes twelve.

SIX—Twelve o'clock!

The guard watches the door.

SIX—Light me a cigarette, Two.

There is a hush, an expectant air. They are all waiting to hear footsteps approaching.

SIX—Let me out with the boys, Boss. I want to tell them good-bye.

GUARD—I can't do it. I would if I could, but it would be against the rules. I'm sorry.

SIX—Oh, I don't care. 'Sall right.



Common Sense

treatments. In a few weeks he was well. He will tell you—and he believes it—that I am a great doctor.

"Perhaps someone may say my methods with him were open to criticism. But it was my responsibility to use every means within my power to bring him back to good health. Knowing my patients as I do, I know that many of them will not obey my orders for *correct living habits* if given without special treatment or medicine. More than half of the people who consult me would not have to do so if they would learn and practice important rules of health. They expect me to cure them of physical ailments which they could easily have avoided."

A majority of cases of physical let-down and distress are caused by careless or wilful violation of health rules. Bad eating habits, too little sleep and rest, lack of fresh air and exercise, worry, self-pity are responsible for many cases of bad digestion, headaches, poor circulation, constipation, jumpy nerves, depression and run-down condition.

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"Recently a man I know well came in looking haggard. I gave him a thorough physical examination while inquiring about his living habits. The diagnosis was clear but the patient a problem. If I had told him the simple truth that what he needed most to get back his health and strength was to slow down, sleep more, and get the proper amount of fresh air and exercise, he would have thought I did not understand the complications which were undermining his health. Had I sent him a bill for such advice, he would have told his friends that I was a robber and not fit to practice medicine.

"So I gave him a treatment with a scientific apparatus and wrote a simple prescription. At the same time I gave strict orders as to what he should eat and drink, how many hours he might work, how long he should remain in bed, and the amount of time he should devote to outdoor exercise. To make sure that he was following my orders concerning his living habits, I had him report once a week for further observation and

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Ten Leading Articles

They split my pants leg, and I don't like that. This is a new style, boys. How do you like it? Light me a cigarette, Two. I'm not taking it as hard as I thought I would. I'm nervous, though; I've never had anything to do with electricity before. Wonder how it will feel. I hope it won't take long. Wonder if a fellow knows anything after the first shot hits him. I don't think I will.

FIVE—Aw, a fellow never knows what hits him. It's all over in a few shakes. Brace up! . . .

GUARD—All right boy, let's go!

Two guards strap his arms to his side. Six steadily walks out of his cell with the priest holding his arm.

SIX—I want to say good-bye to the boys.

ASSISTANT WARDEN—Certainly. Come up here to the front and start back. . . .

The guard has some difficulty in unlocking the door to the death chamber. He yanks and rattles the lock.

SIX—Can't get the door open, SEVEN.

SEVEN—Take those keys and open the door for them, Six.

SIX—I'd stay here until next Christmas before I'd open that door for 'em. Well, the door is open. I'll say good-bye to everybody again.

Two—Good-bye, SIX!

SIX—Good-bye, Two!

These lines are written while Six is being strapped into the chair. The door between the death chamber and the death row is open.

SIX—I hope I am the last one that ever sits in the chair. Tell my mother that my last words were of her.

The lights go dim as we hear the whine

of the motor as the switch is thrown.

Two—Oh, my God!

SEVEN—Old Doctor Six is gone!

The lights go dim once more. Someone is running along the walk outside.

Two—Who's that?

One—Oh, that's reporters. They hurry to 'phone the paper.

FIVE—They're giving him the juice again. Wonder what they're trying to do, cook him?

ONE—He stays in there longer than that nigger.

NINE—Jo—nes!

Two—I won't be able to sleep for a week!

FIVE—I'm going to sleep now. You'll be able to sleep all right. Forget about it.

SEVEN—Good night, boys.

ONE—I can't sleep either, Two.

NINE—Jo—nes! Jo-o-o-o-o-o-n-es!

At this point the ten leading articles selected by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from current periodical literature end. On the following pages will be found briefer reviews of the foreign field, and the News and Opinion departments of reviews and articles.

All Quiet on the Western Front

LIKE THIS COUNTRY, Germany has recovered from its post-war revulsion against all things military, and has in recent years been flooded with books about the war. None have been more commented upon than "Nichts Neues im Westen" (All quiet on the western front), by Erich Maria Remarque, and "Krieg" (War), by Ludwig Renn. Remarque's book particularly made a sensation. The sale of Renn's narrative also ran up to scores of thousands of copies in a very short time. Translations of both have come out in English.

Ludwig Renn's tale is a chronicle of his own experience from the opening of hostilities to the end of the war. With aching heart and breathless attention the reader follows soldier Renn from his start for the field. He is with him in long marches by night, and under cover by day; in reconnoitering patrols, and in murderous fire; in agonizing pain on his way to the hospital, and back again to the front. We see his inner struggle between courage and fear until he grows indifferent to danger, deaf to the din, and hardened to the suffering around him—in filth and privation and the awful monotony of life in the trenches.

Erich Maria Remarque is the superior writer. His book, he says, "is neither an accusation nor a confession. It is merely an attempted record of a generation destroyed by the war—even when having escaped the shells."



ON THE WESTERN FRONT
A wartime scene with the German army.

Remarque tells the tale of one of the many thousands who as boys left school to join as volunteers—not because they wanted to, but rather because they were expected to by their elders, their teachers. Urged by a simple remark often: "You will go too, won't you?" as if it were a question of taking part in a picnic.

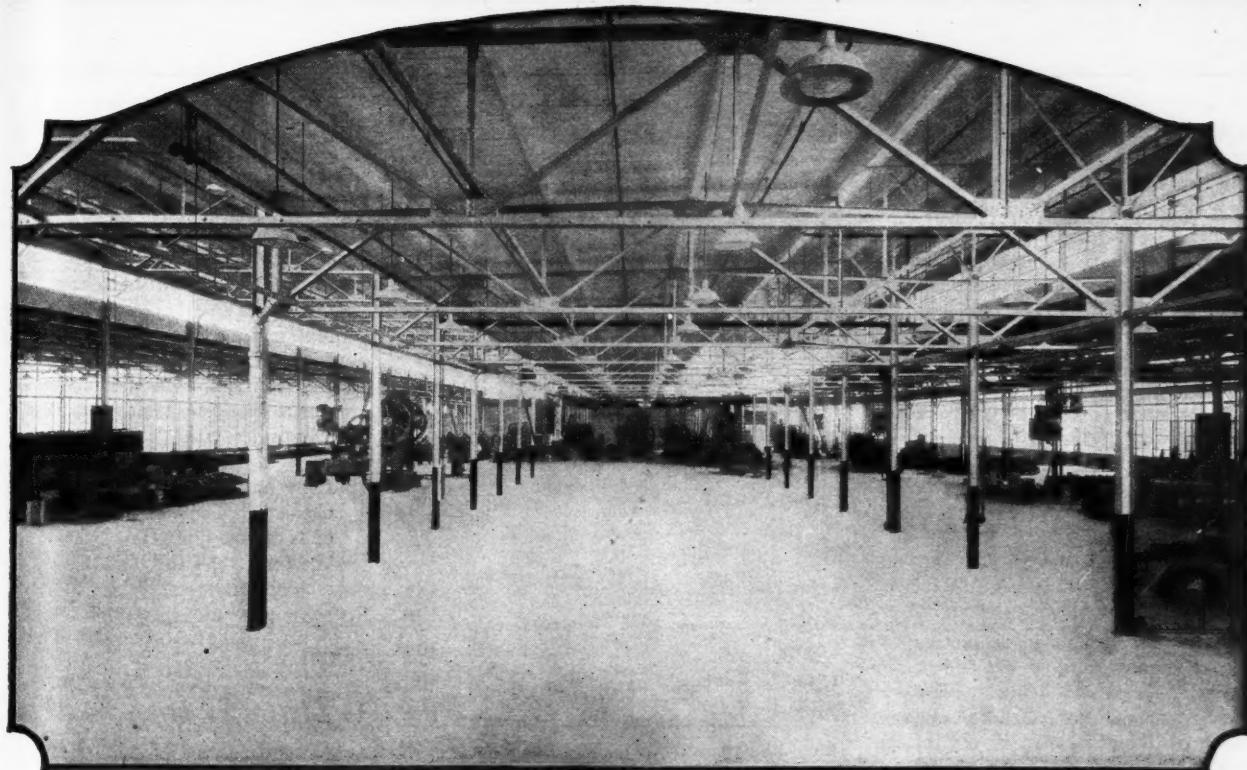
Thus Paul Bäumer enlists with his schoolmates. A strong sentiment of comradeship pervades his story. The tie that grows between the schoolboys and the far

older soldiers, men of the soil and of toil. As weeks turn to months and months to years they ask: Will peace ever come?

And what then? Deterring the farmer will return to his wife and his crops. Haie Westhus, who has worked in a peatery, declares he will remain in the barracks. To Paul's exclamation of disgust, he gives the rejoinder: "Have you ever cut peat? Go and try it!" Tjaden, the locksmith, and "Kat," the cobbler, will go back to the work they had left.

But what will Paul do and Albert, his schoolmate. They have been torn from their studies, and are unprepared for work of any kind. Again the leaves that were green have turned yellow. Armistice is drawing near. Paul, on duty, is shot in the heart. The bulletin on the day he was killed said: "All is quiet on the western front."

These books have called forth severe criticism by political opponents. And as the veracity of their statements cannot be denied, it is the attitude, the viewpoint of the writers that is attacked. Surprisingly enough, protests have come from the ranks of the pacifists. In an article headed "Pacifist War Propaganda," published in the *Weltbühne*, Karl Hugo Schlueter writes that Remarque's assertion, "The war has spoilt us for all else," is a damned lie. "Whether pacifist or belligerent, on both sides of the barrier the war generation is puffed up with pride. That 'our war heroes' have become 'our war martyrs' makes no difference. War books



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News and Opinion

are adventure stories and will be the delight of the coming generation of boys. Danger and blood and horror depicted will not frighten them. If the antagonists of pacifism were intelligent, they would subsidize a distribution of Remarque's and Renn's war accounts in school libraries throughout the country, to find another two million boys prepared to enlist as volunteers in the next war."

In a later number of the same periodical Arnold Zweig, author of the story of Sergeant Grischa, alluding to Sclutius' article, agrees with him. Narrating the horrors of war will never stop war. Man is a brave animal. This he has proved in the course of thousands of years. No sacrifice is too great when fighting for an ideal. Yet this he must believe in as motive of the heroic sacrifice demanded. For man is also a being striving after reasonable action and a wise order of things. War is out of date. War will cease when the small group of leaders realize that too much is at stake in modern warfare. That whichever way the wavering balance of fortune finally leans, there is all to lose and nothing to win on either side.

France Opens Its Archives

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT contributions to the history of the origins of the World War will be the publication, in fifty volumes, of the official French diplomatic records which relate to that question. For over a year, a commission headed by M. Charlety, rector of the Academy of Paris, and composed of other famous historians, has been at work in the archives, and the first three volumes are about to be published by *L'Europe Nouvelle*. These will cover the years 1871-75, 1901, the end of 1911 and the beginning of 1912. The second, dealing with the year of the Agadir incident, when the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente were definitively formed, is probably the most important of these.

After some discussion, the commission decided that publication in chronological order would be more satisfactory than any attempt to group the material by subjects, and this method will be followed throughout. The point of greatest interest to the historian, of course, is whether or not the documents will be edited and abridged from a partial point of view. It is obvious that some editing is necessary, since not only the official records of foreign affairs, but also the records of the ministries of war, marine,

and colonial administration are being gone over. Most of the files contain only routine dispatches, which occupy an enormous bulk but have no relation to the subject in hand.

Accordingly, the commission has undertaken to sort out all the records which

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relate to the origin of the War, and promises to publish these complete. As *L'Europe Nouvelle* says:

"It is a work of history which the commission promises. In a few weeks the first results of the work will be ready to speak for themselves. Knowing the analogous documents which have been published in other countries, one can predict the character of the French records. Anecdotes, picturesque phrases, have little place in contemporary diplomatic correspondence. A telegram in code does not lend itself to discursiveness. But the base is solid. And to him who knows the main lines of the political developments before the War, the reading of the diplomatic correspondence reveals the actions of clairvoyant ministers and great ambassadors. Their penetration and their high plans of thought make of some of these documents truly important pages of history."

The British Return to Normal

WHILE PRIME MINISTER MacDonald's new Labor Government and British-American naval affairs still dominate the British periodicals, with Ambassador Dawes receiving a large share of their attention, the normal pursuits and Englishmen are once more prominent. Fox-hunting seems to be coming in for criticism, since articles on "The Huntsman at Bay" or "In Defense of Hunting" appear in several magazines. The *Cornhill* shows the perennial interest in public (*i. e.* private) schools, with "A Protest" about them. The *Spectator*, in re-

cent issues, ranges from "The Outlook in South Africa" and "The Cinéma" to "The Socialist Myth" and "The Zoo Centenary Party."

Sir Henry Lunn's Review of the Churches examines, in three articles, reasons for "The Shortage of Clergy." The

Manchester Guardian as usual follows news events closely, diverging into matters like the new Vatican City and Hollywood and the Talkies. An article in the *Nation* declares that the family business is still an essential unit in industry, while in the *Contemporary Review* Lady Laura Riddings, 80, writes on old age. "The rose-colored visions of youth may, after all," she writes, "be truer than the blue-tinted ones of their ancestors."

The Far East Through Its Journals

A NEW PERIODICAL CALLED *China* recently has appeared in the republic of that name, with prominent Chinese who have been educated abroad in the editorial staff. Its announced aim is to interpret China in the light of true facts, condemning those who misinterpret Chinese political affairs. The editors assert that there is justification for their journal. There are so many local journals which appear, particularly in the English language, but *China's* editors say that most of them do not truly represent real Chinese thought and opinion.

WHILE UNFORTUNATE DISPUTES are going on between General Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist President, and Marshal Feng, formerly known as the Christian General, the majority of Chinese seem to pay their respects to the great Chinese National flag, as a symbol. The popular name for this flag is *Ching Tien Pai Jih Man Ti Hung*, which could be translated as "The Blue Sun Shedding Glory from the Blue Sky Over the Territories of the Republic." The *China Ping Lon* states *Ching Tien Pai Jih* has for ages been the symbol, in China, of peace and justice. It now forms the design of the Nationalist party flag, which is superimposed on a red field—a popular Chinese color for millenniums.

Many Chinese are glad to learn that Marshal Feng is going to Germany to receive special treatment for serious heart-trouble. Those who know him and President Chiang well would say that he is the abler man of the two. He is better known by the people of Europe and America, and also he has a number of able followers among the Chinese. He seems to be the only opponent who would be able to

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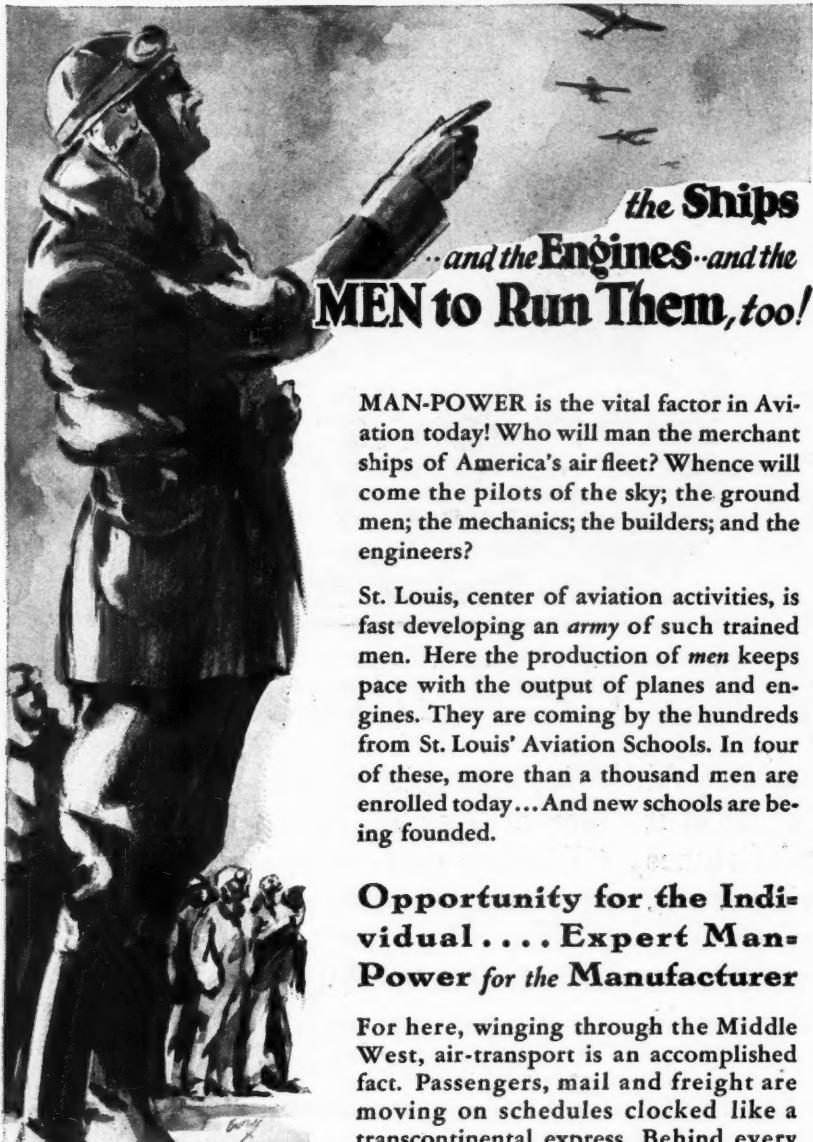
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ST. LOUIS
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News and Opinion

tackle President Chiang, and the Chinese believed either he or the President had to be away in order to have peace restored in China. Now Feng's going gives the Nationalists opportunity to govern the country peacefully.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN visited Kobe, Japan, recently, which was the most important event in the country since the enthronement rites last November. It was the first imperial visit in that city in the last seven hundred years. To the Japanese it is not unusual to celebrate such an occasion with the utmost solemnity, because they consider the Emperor not as a man but as a god. All the prominent Japanese papers wrote about this.

There were notices given out requiring sixteen rules, all of which were observed strictly; such rules as **THOU SHALT NOT BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MEASLES; THOU SHALT NOT LOOK DOWN UPON THE PROCESSION FROM A TREE, ROOF, UPSTAIRS, CAR OR HORSEBACK, ETC., OR PEEP THROUGH A WINDOW; THOU SHALT NOT SMOKE OR WHISPER; THOU SHALT NOT POINT THY FINGER AT THE CARRIAGE, OR WAVE A HANDKERCHIEF, OR SHADE THE EYES WITH THE HAND OR HAT ON THE FOREHEAD; WHEN THE PROCESSION APPROACHES THOU SHALT TAKE OFF THY HAT, EXCEPT LADIES IN AMERICAN DRESS, WHO MAY KEEP THEIR HATS ON.**

The Emperor rode alone in a closed red Rolls-Royce, and all the Japanese kneeled. Long after he had passed the crowd still sat unmoved, expressionless until the police gave directions. Then they moved away quietly and silently.

Elections in the French Magazines

IN A NATION so politically-minded as France, elections always take precedence over other subjects in the public eye. While, as the *Revue de Paris* points out, municipal elections are more apt to be concerned with the selection of individuals than with party quarrels, some interesting conclusions may be drawn. In general, the parties of the center have lost strength, while the radical Republicans and the Communists have both made small gains. Of special interest is the fact that the parties favoring autonomy in Alsace showed a considerable increase in numbers.

It seems to be the general opinion that while the results of the Reparations Conference were not entirely satisfactory to France, the French delegates obtained all the concessions which were possible in the present circumstances.

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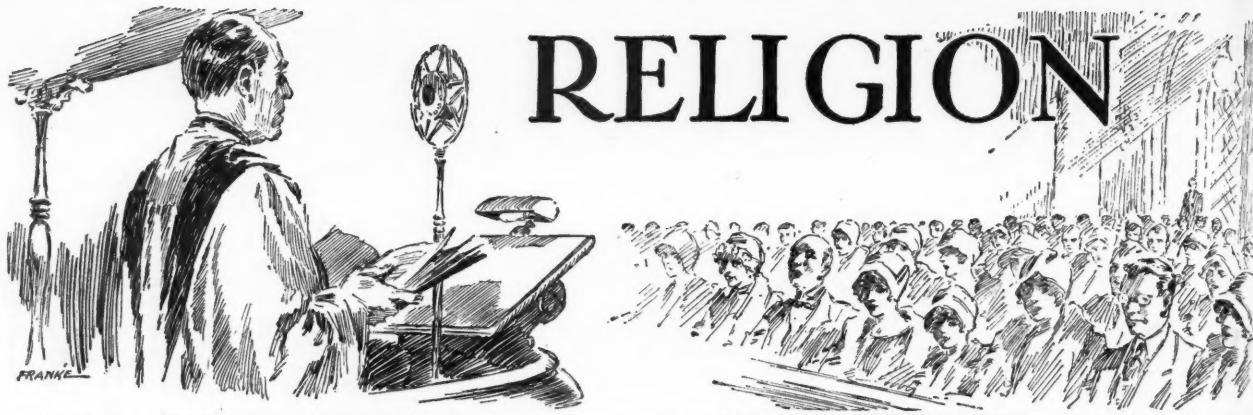


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RELIGION

Are the Sunday Schools Slipping?

By BENJAMIN S. WINCHESTER, D.D.

Secretary of Education, Federal Council of Churches

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO it was generally accepted among Protestants that responsibility for the religious element in education rested mainly upon the Sunday schools. These Sunday schools made use of the uniform system of lessons which attempted, every seven years, to cover those parts of the Bible upon which were based the doctrines commonly held by the evangelical churches. The home was expected to provide the more personal devotional and disciplinary elements in religious nurture.

This statement, brief and inadequate as it is, will be sufficient to indicate how inadequate to the demands of today would be an institution which continued to operate along those lines. There are still communities in which some Sunday schools have not progressed very far beyond this earlier level. One might easily conclude that the Sunday school is slipping and, possibly, that the church, as a vital factor in the life of the people, is doomed.

The last quarter century, however, has seen profound changes, not only in the material conditions of society but also in public education. The traditional curriculum is gone, or rather it has been indefinitely expanded to include many things, from home economies to supervised play, which formerly were not supposed to be the business of the state. The home itself has all but succumbed to the disintegrating influences of modern life. As it has more and more turned over the task of education to the public

school, so it has relinquished, in large measure, its responsibility for religious nurture. The public school leaders have themselves become apprehensive and much has been heard of late in their councils concerning "character education." Must we therefore conclude that the Sunday school has fallen down, or at least that it does not measure up to the present needs?

Any country-wide generalizations are likely to be misleading. The most natural approach would be the statistical one: How does the number of those connected with the Sunday school today compare with that of previous years? But even such a comparison is not likely to prove of much value. Sunday-school statistics are highly unreliable and inaccurate. Making all due allowance for these possibilities of error, it is probably true that the Sunday schools have shown a steady and substantial growth during the past quarter century, though it is a question

whether the growth has been commensurate with that of the population.

Of far more importance, however, is the change which has been taking place in the character of the Sunday school, in its curriculum, its methods of teaching and organization, and in the quality of its teaching force.

The inadequacy of the uniform lesson system was early recognized. It was impossible to teach little children the abstract, doctrinal material of which the uniform lessons were largely composed and, at the same time, it was difficult to hold the interest of young people in material to which they had already been exposed. Consequently the teachers of primary children attempted to find material more adapted to their uses, and special courses for young people and adults were occasionally offered. The growth of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the spread of the Christian Endeavor Society and similar denominational organizations, and the mission study courses provided by the Missionary Education Movement, were all efforts to atone for the shortcomings of the uniform lesson system and to capitalize, in some degree, the educational values in expensional activity.

In the early nineties, beginnings were made with graded lessons for the Sunday school, by pioneers like Erastus Blakeslee and Wm. R. Harper. Early in this century the organization of the Religious Education Association came like a challenge to the churches to make their Sunday



Photograph from International Council of Religious Education
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Religion

schools worth while. At least, in 1910, the international graded lessons were offered to the churches.

Here effort was made for the first time to select lesson material adapted to the interests and needs of each year between the ages of four and twenty-one, inclusive. This method of selection, though condemned off-hand by an advocate of uniform lessons as impracticable, on the ground that there are not enough passages in the Bible adapted to children to make possible three years of children's lessons, did, in fact, prove far more inclusive of biblical material. That selected for all grades totaled twice the amount previously used.

In addition to this larger use of the Bible, a large amount of valuable material from nature was suggested for the younger pupils, while topical courses dealing with the actual problems of youth and the acute issues in society at large were provided for older students. Thus a curriculum more than twice as extensive, so far as the body of material was concerned, and far richer in the use of effective educational methods such as story-telling, dramatization, handwork, essay work, discussions, etc., was offered to the churches and widely used.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT consequence of the use of graded lessons was the tremendous impulse which they gave to the movement for training teachers. The growth of child study, on the one hand, and the setting of more specific teaching objectives coupled with the suggestion of many new teaching methods, on the other, emphasized the need of scientific procedure and technical skill in the field of religious education.

These more precise and professional teaching standards made necessary more adequate material equipment. During the last fifteen or twenty years there has taken place a significant development in church architecture, characterized not only by a more churchly type of auditorium but by far more complete equipment for educational activities. Many churches now have parish houses which are used seven days a week.

Which leads to a further observation: The conception of the teaching responsibility of the church now held by its leaders is vastly larger and more inclusive than formerly. There is a tendency to drop the term Sunday school and to speak of the Church school. This term, properly used, designates the church itself in its educative capacity.

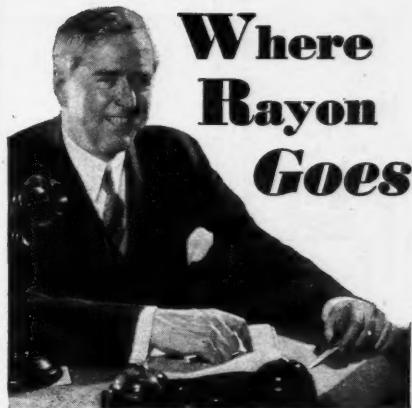
The Church school will include not only the Sunday school, which now becomes its Sunday session, but often there will be also weekday sessions and a vacation school. The number of weekday religious schools has been variously estimated as

from 1000 to 2500 for the country as a whole, serving from 100,000 to 300,000 pupils annually. The number attending vacation schools in 1928 probably reached a total of nearly or quite 250,000. The weekday and vacation schools are an evidence of the widespread conviction that more time for religious education is needed than is available on Sunday and through the Sunday school. The weekday school brings religion nearer to the every day school experience of the pupil, and permits the employment of highly skilled teachers. The vacation school has the additional advantage of consecutive instruction over a period of three hours a day, five days a week, for from four to six weeks. During this period it is possible to provide a religious training more extensive in actual time spent, and more effective in methods employed, than can be given in an entire year of Sunday school.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL, when fully developed, will include not only Sunday, weekday and vacation sessions, but also the young people's society activities, mission study classes, boy scout and girl scout activities, summer camps, children's choirs, the children's church, teachers' training classes, adult classes, parents' classes—in fact, all organizations, agencies and meetings which contribute to the comprehensive teaching program of the church. All these will be under the general administration of a director of religious education and the various partial programs will be coördinated into one curriculum of religious education which, in turn, will be closely correlated with the public school curriculum.

Perhaps most important of all is the fact that religious instruction is tending constantly to become more concrete and vital. Indeed, the best teachers are reversing the process of earlier years. Instead of beginning with some truths or Bible passages, a knowledge of which was supposed to be useful, they are taking such vital matters as race relationships, sex relations, international relations, industrial relations, relation to the state and its laws, and, taking some concrete issue or problem in the experience of the pupil as a starting point, the teacher guides the group in free discussion, providing references for further study from the Bible or other sources, suggesting that they test their conclusions in the working out of some practical project of importance to the community. This is real teaching and tremendously interesting to the pupil.

The day of complete coördination with the public school and with life in a community has not yet arrived; and for the full adjustment of the teaching program to local conditions and needs, we must probably wait until local councils of



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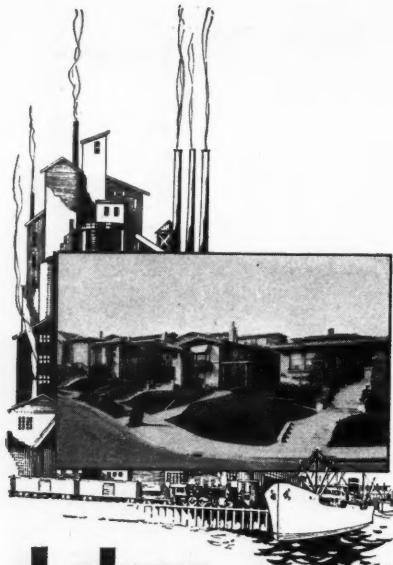
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Religion

churches are sufficiently numerous and properly organized for their educational functioning.

If, then, we judge the Sunday school merely by itself, it is hardly justifiable to speak of it as "slipping." If we think of it as but a part of the much larger organization being built about it to form the Church school, which has grown up because of the conviction that the church ought to do much more than it can through the Sunday school alone, there is every reason for encouragement and abundant ground for hope in the future.

Christ on the Japanese Stage

JESUS HAS APPEARED on the stage of Japan, where a drama about him has become a household word among the intellectual. First produced more than a year ago in Tokyo, the play was not a success. During the last Christmas season it was again presented, this time in Osaka, and from the opening night the Imperial Theater there was crowded.

"It is a unique opportunity for the Christian to obtain an unprejudiced viewpoint," comments the Japanese *Nippon*. "It is inevitable that the man born and reared in the Christian faith cannot approach the life of Christ without preconceived notions and a reverence—or the reverse—which must partially blind his judgment."

The author, Koryoku Sato, has characterized Christ as a man no different from the rest of us. Anyone can be a Christ, and there is many a Christ who is unknown. Yet "if there be any question in the mind of the reader as to the propriety of attending this presentation of the Christ by a Japanese dramatist," continues *Nippon*, "it is unjustified. The play is not Biblically accurate in all details, as its author acknowledges, but his approach to the subject is reverent and respectful."

Mr. Sato, the author, was at one time a communicant of a Christian church. It is said that he wrote his drama after seeing the Passion Play of the Oberammergau villagers. In expressing his point of view he has said, "While Christ was alive the apostles, including Peter and Judas, were ordinary men no different from the rest of us. It was only after Christ's death that they had real faith."

There are several changes from the Bible story. In the opening scene Christ prays on the mountain while the disciples are playing in the foreground of the stage. Mary Magdalene is identified with the woman taken in adultery. From start to finish she is a coquette, in love with Christ in a wordly way rather than spiritually. And Mary at the tomb of the risen

Christ is replaced by a symbolical vision of Christ after the crucifixion.

Judas is depicted as the most intelligently faithful of all the disciples. He is really looking after the interests of Christ's with more common sense than the others. But because he is a man of violent passion and jealousy, he wants to kill his master when rebuked by him. Judas feels he cannot live without the respect and love of Christ.

The author indicates that in his opinion most authorities interpret the life of Christ wrongly, and that Christ would say of them, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

Missionary Money

NOW THAT THE NEW small-sized paper money is being issued throughout the country, churches have found an occasion for emphasizing the principle of Christian stewardship. The method used is explained in an announcement from the Federal Council of Churches:

"The central idea is that each church member be invited to symbolize the dedication of this new money to the Christian cause by giving the first new bill which he receives to helping spread the message of Christ through the missionary movement."

The plan, which originated in the World Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was put into practice in local churches on July 7 and July 14, the Sundays immediately preceding and following the beginning of the issuance of the new currency. It is also planned that on September 8, after summer vacations, local churches arrange a service of dedication of the money thus contributed.

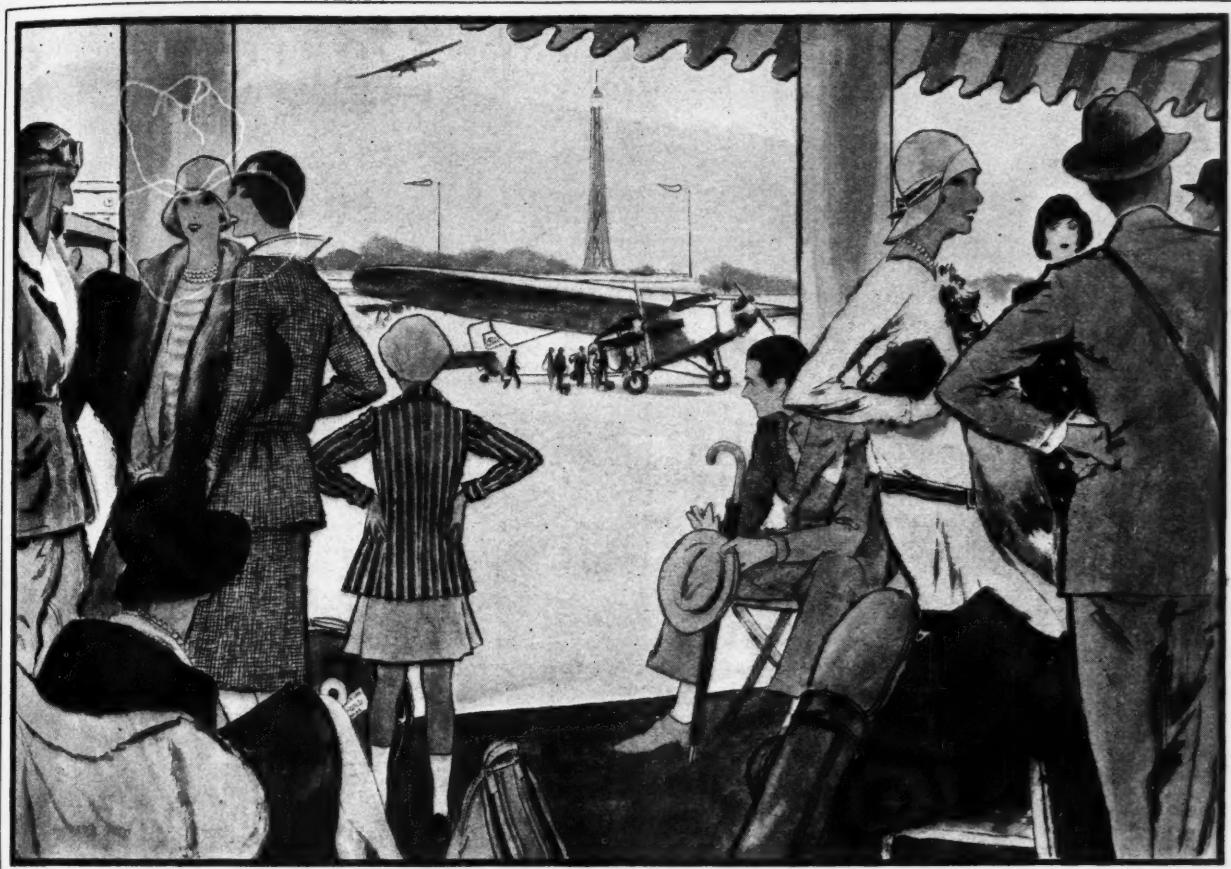
Some Noteworthy Religious Articles

THE UTOPIA OF UNITY; Jay S. Stowell in the July *North American Review*. A Congregational minister prefers denominations to a conglomerate colossus that would split apart.

A NEW BASIS FOR CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA; editorial in the May 16 *China Critic*. What the dawn of nationalism has done to the mission field.

DR. FOSDICK'S NEW CHURCH; John Hyde Preston in the July *World's Work*. A New York church inspired by Chartres Cathedral, and how it will be run by one of our best-known ministers.

THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD PROFESSION; James Gordon Gilkey in the June 6 *Religious Advocate*. Showing how the minister is not what he is popularly thought to be.



WHEN WOMEN FLY

WHOSE sympathetic counsel did the Wright brothers seek when studying the first principles of flight? Whose but their sister's! . . . After Moisant won distinction in France, when France was leading the world in aerial pioneering, his pilot sister, too, added distinction to his name. . . . How many men are today the equal of Ruth Law at the top of her fame? . . . And when we speak of the brilliant flying of Eddie Stinson, isn't it only just to add that when Katherine Stinson was flying she was not only probably the most skilful woman pilot in the world but also the peer of most of the great men pilots?

Women do fly . . . and fly well! Their share in aviation is already a positive one. Their contributions are of real value and their inspiration is a factor in spurring men on to greater achievements in the conquest of the sky. . . .

While man concerns himself with problems of engineering, and takes an artisan's pleasure in the mechanics of aviation and the organization of transport services, woman is swept aloft by the poetry of flight!

The spirit of modern woman is a free spirit that looks to the adventure of the skies with unreasoning exaltation. The spectacular drama and glamorous thrill of flight has caught her imagination. She may well picture herself as a Winged Victory or a dazzling Peri leaping into the empyrean while the world of fact sinks below in its clouds of dust and smog. See the part she takes in hazardous exploits . . . endurance tests, stunt flying and aerial acrobatics, perilous flights and reckless adventuring! Or go sometime to such an airport as Cleveland's, where a hundred thousand people may be gathered

to watch the colorful pageant of the sky . . . and note the vivid part she takes there in the life of the port!

Figures are not available to establish the proportion of women air-travelers compared to men; but a fair estimate of trans-Channel traffic from Croydon to Le Bourget puts the number at fifty per cent of men travelers. At the Ford Airport, and wherever Ford tri-motored all-metal planes fly in regular passenger service, women are insistent passengers, and, after their first flight, thrilled enthusiasts.

It is these unknown women . . . tourists, business women, sightseers even . . . who by their confident and delighted acceptance of aviation as passengers prove more surely than statistics that the world is adjusting itself to this new form of transportation.

For man no longer flies alone!

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



FINANCE and BUSINESS

Endorsing the Investment Trust

WHEN THE New York Stock Exchange announced that it will list the securities of investment trusts of the management type, additional emphasis was drawn to the rapid growth of these institutions during the past five years. The Chicago Tribune pointed to this step as "evidence of a belief among the well informed that the trusts are here to stay," while the *Wall Street News* commented that it is "probably a fore-runner of a permanent broadening of the American securities market."

The decision of the Stock Exchange applies, however, to only investment trusts of the general management type, which "follow closely the lines of their British progenitors in allowing their managers considerable discretionary power in making and shifting investments." Investment trusts of this type are not limited to any one class of securities, and in that way they differ from the fixed or limited type, "which confine their dealings to certain groups, such as public utilities, bank stocks, bonds, or common stocks of a few industries."

In applying the rules of the Stock Exchange to investment trusts the applicants for listing must show that they have had a reasonable period of profitable operation. They must file with the Exchange their annual financial statements, and additional statements of earnings, balance sheets, and surplus accounts. Details of the form of management, the charter, and a general list of the securities held are also required; and the Exchange may call for semi-annual or quarterly statements of their financial condition.

Investment trusts have enjoyed a remarkable growth in this country during the past five years and their development has been aided

THE FIRST magazine article on investment trusts appeared just five years ago. That is one good way to determine with reasonable precision the age of an idea that became popular almost overnight. This country borrowed the investment trust from England, and during the last year or two we have created a new one about every other day. Though Caution is the boon companion of Wisdom in financial matters, the investment trust appears to be a husky, thriving youngster. The center of the stage, of course, is still reserved for the graybeards.

by the favorable market. The New York Trust Company estimates that there are now about 450 investment trusts of both types operating in this country, representing an increase of 100 per cent. during the past year.

In his article on "This Era of Investment Trusts" in the *North American Review*, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University defends this new development against recently expressed criticisms, stating that "the business of the investment trusts is perfectly legitimate and

serves to fill a long-felt want." But he adds a word of warning to investors:

"Although the principles of diversification and investment management upon which investment trusts of the discretionary or management type operate are sound, it must clearly be understood that not all investment trusts are sound, either in their organization or management. The investor must not assume that, because the principles are sound, any investment trust is as good as the best."

"Investment trusts are just the opposite of dangerous. They represent not only expert knowledge, such as that to which the older investment houses can lay claim, but two other safeguards—diversification and incessantly vigilant management."

Professor Fisher points to a margin of genuine stock inflation representing the tendency of shoals of investors, big and little, to follow market tips blindly and without any warrant. "How large this true inflation is cannot be definitely estimated. My guess is that it is about 10 per cent. But the influence of investment trusts and investment counsel is largely toward cutting the speculative fluctuations at top and bottom, thus acting as a force to stabilize the market. Investment trusts buy when there is real anticipation of a rise, due to underlying reasons, and sell when there is real anticipation of a fall. In such a situation as the stock market just passed through, the stabilizing influence of the investment trusts is beneficial. They discourage the booming of unsound stocks and support the market for sound stocks, thus diminishing the losses arising from both inflation and deflation of stock prices."

American investment trusts were expected to enter actively into



By Sykes, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger
"HEY! DON'T YOU WANT IT?"



New Mexico *... links old and new eras*

CALVIN COOLIDGE has pictured New Mexico as a vast field of modern opportunity with a background of the most ancient civilization of any state. Ten thousand Pueblo Indians, remnant of a primeval "western empire," still dwell there in primitive habitations.

Irrigation canals dug by the aborigines form part of the system that now waters more than a million acres. Agriculturally, New Mexico ranks high in production of grain sorghums, beans and cantaloupes, and is becoming a leading cotton state—with most of her productive area yet untouched . . . 16 million acres of homestead land, 10 million of state land, await development. The livestock industry is valued above 50 million dollars.

Copper, coal, zinc and petroleum yield

a large annual revenue . . . and coal reserves are estimated in hundred-billion tons. A body of crystallized gypsum covers 176 thousand acres.

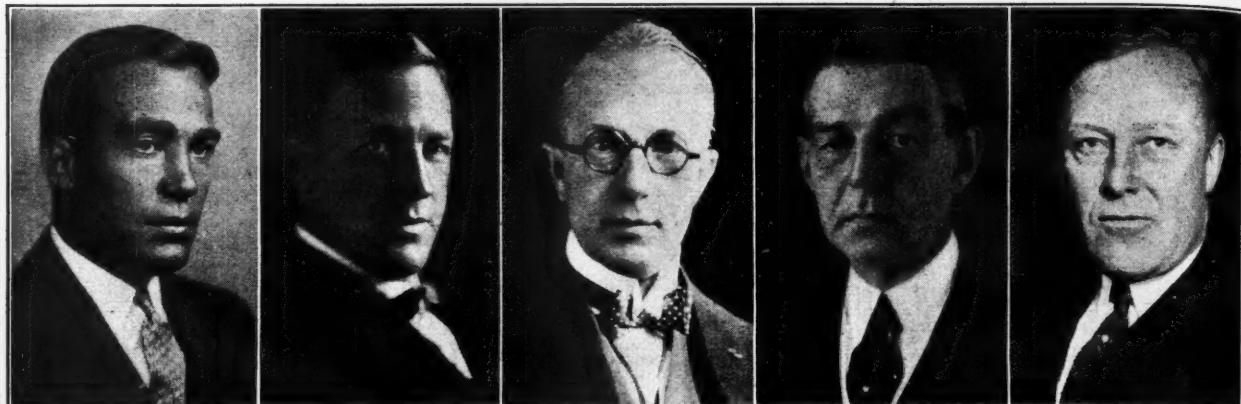
Though still in industrial infancy, New Mexico boasts lumber, flour and grist mills, cotton gins and a new oil refinery. Near Albuquerque, metropolitan center of the famed southwest "health country," gas and electric power is generated from saw mill refuse for progressive farmers in the Rio Grande valley.

The Port of San Francisco serves New Mexico, and the entire West, as the commercial and financial capital of the Western Empire. The combined Crocker Banks have a long record of participation in that activity.

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CROCKER First Federal TRUST COMPANY**

• *Serving the Empire of the West.* •

Finance and Business



Artemus L. Gates

Blank & Stoller

Richard F. Hoyt

F. A. Merrick

Blank & Stoller

B. C. Cobb

James Simpson

LEADERS IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Mr. Gates recently became New York City's youngest bank president, having been elected at the age of thirty-four as head of the New York Trust Company; Mr. Hoyt of Hayden, Stone & Co., is chairman of the new Curtiss-Wright Corporation; Mr. Merrick is the new president of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.; Mr. Cobb is chairman of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and Mr. Simpson heads the expanding Marshall Field & Co.

sign investments, but this has not been done to any great extent up to the present time. Indications are that they will widen their market for the better classes of these issues, thus tending to attract a larger floating supply of foreign securities. After all, as a writer in the Chicago Tribune has pointed out, "the ultimate investor is simply hiring an organization to purchase his securities for him and the character and the ability of the management is the real consideration."

Public Realty Financing

THE VALUE of new building undertaken during the past decade has exceeded \$50,000,000,000, and some authorities have estimated this to be greater in value and at least equivalent in volume to all of the building construction existing in this country prior to the War. This significant comment on our unprecedented building activities was given recently by Harland H. Allen, Chicago economist, in an address before the National Association of Real Estate Boards at their Boston meeting.

Just as at an earlier date "manufacturing was transferred from the fireplace to the factory and statistics of production volume were in no way able to interpret this growth, so now there has come a revolutionary change in the significance as well as in the size and extent of new buildings. Heretofore it has been traditional to use a building until it was useless. The newer and modern standard of practice is to discard old buildings like obsolete machinery when up-to-date housing will increase the effectiveness of the business in a commensurate way."

Mr. Allen pointed out that the struc-

ture which houses a building today is regarded as contributing to the efficiency and to the earnings and success of the business, and that this new attitude recognizes a greater reliance on the part of business upon its buildings. This leads to a higher return in earning capacity

and investment quality in business structures, and "creates literally a new era in building construction and real estate financing."

Regarding the latter, public financing of real estate enterprises has been an impressive financial development. For example, as he pointed out, real estate public financing in 1919 totaled less than 2½ per cent. of the gross volume of corporate securities sold in the United States, and in the entire country only about \$57,000,000 of real estate borrowings were handled as publicly offered bond issues. By 1928, however, this volume had increased almost 1500 per cent. to \$809,000,000, and the total of real estate bonds to more than one-sixth of the publicly offered bond issues.

In 1921 only about one-fortieth of the new building permits in the United States were being financed through publicly offered bond issues, while in 1928 over one-fourth of new building permits were financed as mortgage bonds. There has been an increase each year during this period. In 1922 there were only 55 public issues of real estate bonds in the million-dollar class, while in 1928 there were 192 of these issues.

Regarding open market interest rates and their effect in curtailing the volume of new construction, "above-the-ground construction has been on a gradual, although not very severe decline since the peak was reached in 1925. Certainly with money rates going down and down and down through 1925, 1926, and 1927, the cost of capital was not the cause of this recession. It cannot be denied that, with real estate activity dependent as it now is increasingly upon public offerings for its new capital resources, we must expect that until there is a softening in public interest rates, the industry cannot look for stimulation from capital seeking a market."

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, as quoted in the New York Times:

"It (the proposed Reparations Bank) is the one thing which the conference was able to discover which would solve the problems of international settlements arising out of the war."

NELSON B. GASKILL, president of the Lead Pencil Institute, as quoted by Ernst & Ernst from a recent address:

"If the larger manufacturer will content himself with a reasonable part of the market and stand on his price, he will be a rallying center rather than a moving cause of disorder of the whole industry."

RUDOLPH S. HECHT, president of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., of New Orleans, and chairman of A. B. A. economic policy commission, before Illinois bankers' convention:

"I believe it takes no great vision to foresee that group, chain, and branch banking will continue to develop unabated and at an even more rapid rate whether such a development be to our liking or not."

EDWIN M. HERR, vice-chairman of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., in the *Industrial Executive*:

"The value of the college man to industry depends more on industry than on the college man."

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, chairman of the board of the National City banking group of New York, in a recent statement:

"The day of the individual trustee is waning and the real era of the corporate trustee is just dawning."



When the Strong Hand Lets Go

"WE must raise more capital," directors of a manufacturing concern told the Guardian shortly after the death of their president. When his strong hand let go, sales costs increased from 10 to 24 per cent, installment sales trebled and cash balances dwindled rapidly.

"Management—not more capital—is what you need," the Guardian reported, after an independent study which showed the product good and the plant modern but operating under loose executive control.

Chief executives of high caliber for essential places were recommended and actually secured by the bank, which urged them to promote cooperation within the industry for the correction of credit abuses. A thorough reorganization of the sales and collection

departments was instituted. So far-reaching were these suggestions that within a year credit terms had been put upon a proper basis, sales costs reduced to 16 per cent, with the trend still downward, and profits increased from \$320,000 to \$450,000. All this was accomplished without a penny of additional capital.

A great commercial bank like the Guardian is consulted daily by its customers on many fundamental problems like this. Constant contacts with production, merchandising and day-to-day trends frequently enable the Guardian to offer suggestions leading directly to increased profits.

**GUARDIAN
TRUST COMPANY
OF CLEVELAND**

RESOURCES MORE THAN \$150,000,000

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Finance and Business

Offsetting this are the restraint of the past five years in building activity and a construction program of such magnitude that it indicates new standards of building requirements and industrial activity.

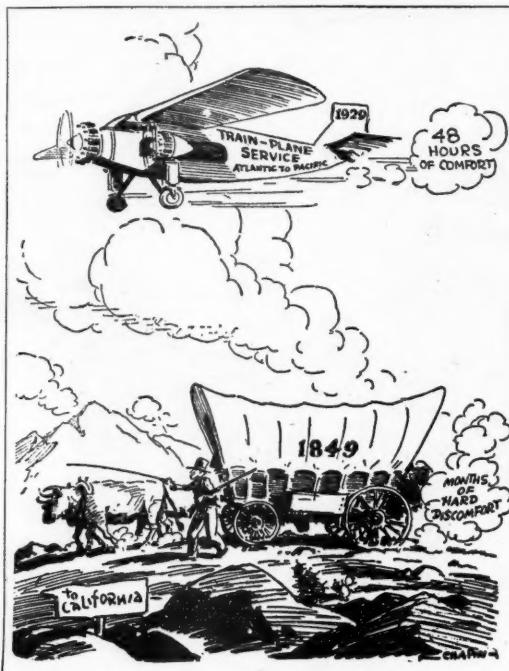
Stocks and Bonds

WITH THE STOCK MARKET having completed the busiest half-year in its history, and with public interest still centered in stocks, the bond market has entered a more hopeful half-year with numerous bond firms emphasizing that "now is the time to buy bonds."

During the first six months, transactions on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 537,865,790 shares as compared with 415,589,988 shares for the same period last year. On the Curb market the total of 207,882,034 shares compared with the much smaller total of 99,409,816 shares during 1928.

Halsey, Stuart & Company, which has been consistent in pointing out "that we are in one of the most favorable markets for the investor in conservative bonds," added this comment in its July quarterly bond review: "It is perhaps only natural that a period of unprecedented prosperity, accompanied by the greatest stock boom the country has ever known, should lead many people to believe that there has been a fundamental and organic change in the industrial and financial organization of the country—a change which will eventually lead to an almost universal preference for stocks over bonds. Such doctrines, as a matter of fact, are a characteristic accompaniment of every stock boom. In boom times, enthusiasm leads many people to believe that primary economic principles have become obsolete—that they have been supplanted by new laws more congenial to the enthusiast. Nevertheless, any calm and dispassionate study of past financial and economic history, as well as of the present situation, must inevitably lead to the conclusion that the country cannot safely count on uninterrupted and record-breaking prosperity extending indefinitely into the future—even admitting the potency of numerous stabilizing factors that have been evolved in recent years.

A recent review by Lawrence Stern & Co., of New York and Chicago, pointed to the shifting of the interest of investors from bonds to stocks as exhibited by the fact that the volume of bonds declined 33 per cent. while stock financing increased about 47 per cent. during the half-year.



By Chapin, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger
PROGRESS

Comparative figures on bond and stock financing for the six months' period were given as follows:

	1929	1928
Bonds . . .	\$2,873,396,324	\$4,261,860,200
Stocks . . .	2,466,997,930	1,683,006,812
Total . . .	\$5,340,394,254	\$5,944,867,012

Continuing, this company's analysis of new stock offerings by groups showed:

	1929	1928
Financial	\$1,027,798,597	\$ 194,279,132
Public		
Utility..	420,404,750	722,951,156
Foreign...	47,024,347	40,657,250
Industrial..	898,873,501	588,196,191
Real		
Estate..	72,896,735	23,081,533
Railroad..	113,841,550
Total . . .	\$2,466,997,930	\$1,683,006,812

The compilation of new bond and note offerings by groups was as follows:

	1929	1928
Tax		
Exempt..	\$ 670,893,674	\$ 814,731,300
Public		
Utility..	699,596,000	854,123,000
Foreign...	468,992,800	946,349,000
Industrial..	453,507,700	899,876,000
Real		
Estate..	276,061,150	428,425,900
Railroad..	304,345,000	318,355,000
Total . . .	\$2,873,396,324	\$4,261,860,200

More than 75 per cent. of the total amount of stock offerings was due to the increased volume of financial and industrial issues. In bond financing all classes of offerings declined during the half-year as compared with the same period of 1928. The largest decrease was attributed to the volume of foreign issues, which is expected to show a considerable increase during the next few months as a result of the Reparations settlement and improved European conditions.

In showing that the trend of the bond market more recently has been definitely upward, the *New York Times* on July 7 pointed out that "the bond market at present is on a much firmer footing than at the start of the second half of 1928, when money rates tended higher, so that large holders of bonds were more inclined to liquidate part of their bond holdings, and thus increase their loanable funds than to increase their bond holdings. At present, with the money market showing some signs of relaxation, it is contended that the bond market cannot but profit by increased buying."

Aviation

WITH THE MERGING of the Curtiss-Keys and the Wright groups and the formation of the new Curtiss-Wright Corporation, the rapidly changing aviation industry witnessed its greatest single development a few weeks ago. This brought together into one holding company, with assets of more than \$70,000,000, the Wright, Curtiss, and Keystone companies with at least seven Curtiss-affiliated and two Wright-affiliated companies.

The transportation division of the industry has entered also upon a new era with the inauguration of the trans-continental air-rail systems in June and July.

Among other aviation developments is the increasing air-mindedness of the automobile industry. The activities of Mr. Ford of course are well known. Packard, interested in the production of aircraft engines, has a new Diesel engine, while General Motors has substantial interests in Fokker aircraft in addition to its Bendix and Allison interests—the latter devoted chiefly to aviation engines, including those of the Diesel type. Recently formed holding companies in St. Louis and Detroit contribute also in the development of those cities as air centers.

International financing comparable in scope to recent developments in the automobile, public utility, oil, and other fields, was hailed recently by Philip A. Frear, of Frear & Company, as the next step in

"Now He Swings His Crutch . . . up the road to independence"



"He came to my office in considerable excitement."

SEVERAL years ago I was a bank officer in another city," said Mr. Burdge. "I used to buy my paper, every evening, from a newsboy whose stand was just outside the bank door. Angelo, we'll call him.

"Angelo is a cripple—the result of injuries received when just a child. One day, Angelo came into the bank, and to my desk, in considerable perplexity.

"He wanted to know what to do. He had saved up a thousand dollars, and he was being 'pestered to death' to put all the money he had into a 'marvelous opportunity' that would 'double his money' in a few months.

"I knew how Angelo must have worked to save that thousand. I told him why he simply could not expect safety if he put his money into anything so highly speculative. I showed him why, in his circumstances, he ought to put safety before every other consideration.

"Finally, Angelo decided to safeguard his \$1000 by putting it into a thoroughly high grade security. Since that time, Angelo has saved and invested steadily; not only has he still got his thousand, but he has already saved two or three more, and is safely launched on an investing career. Angelo now swings his crutch up the road to independence."

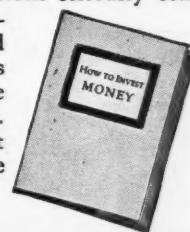
* * *

In an era of skyrocketing prices and widespread speculation, the mature and sober judgment of the banker can exert a tremendous influence on the safeguarding of the investment of literally millions of investors. Safety as the cardinal principle of investment was never so important. An average investor can do nothing

**Clifford S. Burdge, president
of the North Side Bank and
Trust Co., Bristol, Conn., tells
the story of his advice to a
cripple... and what happened**

recommendation to their depositors and for their bank reserves. Among such bonds are seasoned securities from many different investment fields—railroad, municipal, industrial, real estate, public utility, and foreign bonds. From among bonds offered by S. W. Straus & Co., many thousands of investors have filled all their needs for twenty years and more.

As a help to all who are interested in studying the principles of sound investment, S. W. Straus & Co. has prepared an interesting, easy-to-understand booklet, "How to Invest Money." Every person seriously concerned in safeguarding his future should own a copy of this booklet. It will be sent without charge. Write for Booklet H-1006 or fill in the coupon below.



Clifford S. Burdge, president of the North Side Bank and Trust Co., Bristol, Conn., formerly bank examiner for the State of Connecticut, is actively interested in the rapid industrial and commercial development of the prosperous district centering around Bristol.

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Finance

the industry. This followed the announcement of the formation of an international aviation investing company which plans holdings in Handley-Page, Ltd., Rolls Royce, Ltd., A. V. Roe, Ltd., all of which are English concerns, and in the Whittlesey Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and other American aviation companies.

Our Foreign Commerce

UNCLE SAM is a good trader and does a mighty nice business with the rest of the world, commented the Chicago Tribune. But foreigners are not exactly novices in international business, and they generally manage in one way or another to square the score.

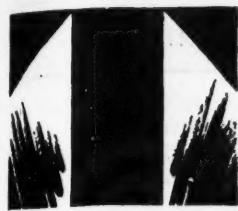
This was inspired by a report issued late in June, by Secretary of Commerce Lamont, relating to international payments between the United States and other countries during 1928. These exceeded \$21,250,000,000, covering the interchange of goods, gold, and services. The United States was credited with \$10,648,000,000, which included \$5,334,000,000 for goods exported, \$817,000,000 as interest on foreign investments, and \$1,634,000,000 representing the sale of American securities to foreign investors.

The credits of other nations, however, totaled \$10,608,000,000, revealing a credit in our favor of only about \$40,000,000.

In analyzing the compilation, Secretary Lamont added: "The study demonstrates that as a creditor nation we are not the giant that is often supposed. War debts aside, we are a net creditor nation in the amount of probably less than \$9,000,000,000. However, the figures for the balance of international payments set a new record for size and illustrate that 1928 was a year of tremendous international exchange business."

The Department of Commerce, in another report, has recorded our exports for the first five months of this year at \$2,232,449,000, compared with \$1,989,328,000 for the same period last year. Imports totaled \$1,933,817,000, compared with \$1,768,683,000 for the same period last year. However, figures for the month of May—the last of the five months—showed an unfavorable balance for the first time since 1926, with exports totaling \$387,000,000 and imports totaling \$401,000,000.

Our automobile exports have formed a substantial part of our foreign trade, but the New York *Herald Tribune* has pointed out that they "are likely to show a declining tendency from now on." It added that no loss of world leadership in automobile making is involved, because



tourists add to wealth of South and invest more wealth there

By motor, rail, ship, plane, millions of people yearly visit "Dixie."

These visitors bring South probably a billion dollars annually. In the six months ended April 30, 1929, \$300,000,000 was spent in a single Southern state.

The recompense is unmatched pleasure, renewed health. Many, awakened to the South's commercial ascendancy, are repaid by attractive investments made there.

Although not everyone goes South with an eye to business, all may look South for investment opportunities. Sound Southern securities, well selected now, are equities in the greatest industrial expansion in America.

* * We Bank on the South * *

A SUGGESTION: "Shares in the South, Inc." is a general management investment company which owns a widely diversified selection of the sound, attractive obligations of established corporations active in the South. Sponsored by Caldwell & Company, Southern investment bankers of long experience, it offers the means for sharing in the South's growing prosperity as a whole. Write today, for complete description.



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Finance

American factories and sales agencies are being established overseas at such a rate that new records for the production and use of motor vehicles are being made each week.

Ford and General Motors are well known for their leadership in this overseas activity, and they "have already gone far in estimating the future and effecting plans for maintaining America's prestige in the matter of mass production of automobiles and accessories. The full extent of the foreign operations of these two giants in automobile manufacturing is at present known only to the heads of the corporations. The public, however, gets an inkling of the vast developments abroad by occasional news from Europe that Ford has established another manufacturing company or that General Motors has extended its motor-car making and sales plant."

"Fordization Abroad"

IS HENRY FORD PLANNING to repeat in Europe the startling experiment he made in this country when he established a minimum wage of \$5 a day for all his employees? The New York *Evening Post* asked the question and answered it with this statement: "This is the natural supposition which lies behind the announcement that his company has applied to the International Labor Office for data giving comparative wage scales, costs of living, and incidents of taxation in the various European cities where he now has, or purposes to establish, factories."

Edward A. Filene, well-known Boston merchant and president of William Filene's Sons Company, believed also in an affirmative answer, and pledged himself to obtain funds up to \$25,000 to defray the expenses of an investigation by the League of Nations to secure the data.

The developments of the machine age cannot be confined by national boundaries, the *Post* continues, adding that it is unusual, if not unprecedented, for a foreign manufacturer to offer wages above the usual domestic levels, but Ford is one of the few industrialists in any country able to take such a step. Europe may come to thank him for giving impetus to a movement which could make but slow progress without such outside aid.

Mr. Ford is also figuring prominently in another industrial movement in Europe. Recently it was announced by Soviet representatives in this country and by S. G. Bron, board chairman of the Amborg Trading Corporation of New York, that a nine-year agreement has been made between Mr. Ford and the Soviet authorities calling for the purchase by the Soviet of \$30,000,000 worth of Ford products within four years. It is also understood

How . . . these Successful Men KEEP their CAPITAL *Profitably Invested!*

—(1)—

When a business man disposed of his interests to a syndicate for a consideration running well into six figures, he entrusted the investment of the money to this institution.

Upon a solid foundation of sound bonds—with a proper proportion of preferred and common stocks—a balanced investment structure was built up. Five major elements were weighed and fitted into the complete whole:

1) Basic safety—obtained by broad diversification, as to type, geographic location, and maturity

2) Marketability

3) Opportunity to share in the prosperity of carefully chosen industries

4) Regularity of income

5) Tax considerations

The service of the trained specialists of this institution did not end with the proper correlation of these factors in the initial investment of the funds.

Instead, this service continues to aid him in keeping his investments in correct balance, when additional securities are added out of income or maturing principal, or when his holdings are shifted to meet current conditions.

—(2)—

Back in 1922, a young executive started a systematic investment account with this institution. He began by investing \$75 monthly, later increasing it to \$90—then \$100—and finally to \$125 each month (as at present). Promptly reinvesting maturing principal and interest, he has since accumulated more than \$15,000.

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That this institution has been able to help him, as well as many others, plan and follow through a sane, systematic program of investment leading to substantial accumulation, is a source of real satisfaction to us.

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Financial Investing Co. of New York, Ltd., is an old-established investment trust under United States Fiscal Corporation management. Its earnings per share increased 31% in the first five months of 1929. Write today.

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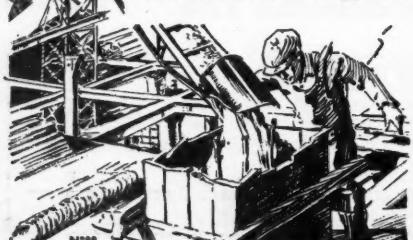
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Just as the office building that reaches high into the skies must be built on a firm, lasting foundation, so must one's financial structure be built solidly on the foundation of sound investment. Fidelity First Mortgage 6% Real Estate Bonds provide the financial backing for many of these income-producing buildings which we see in course of erection and at the same time serve as the foundation for thousands of personal fortunes that are built to endure and yield good returns.

May we send you a copy of the booklet, "The House Behind the Bonds," which explains why Fidelity Bonds should form the foundation of your investment plans.

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Finance

that the Ford Company will furnish technical advice and assistance in erecting and equipping an automobile factory at Nizhni Novgorod to produce 100,000 Ford cars and trucks annually. The Soviet staff will also be instructed in Ford production methods.

Not only has Mr. Ford turned his activities toward industry in Russia, but recent announcements reveal that other American industrial firms have made recent agreements with the Soviet authorities. Among these are the Radio Corporation of America and the International General Electric Company, both of which have signed contracts for exchange of patents in that country and for other technical information. The Nitrogen Engineering Company of New York and the DuPont de Nemours Company will assist in fertilizer factories, while the Longacre Engineering and Construction Company of New York will supervise the construction of apartment houses in Moscow. Other firms as well have entered into agreements on irrigation projects, tractor factories, and industrial developments of various kinds.

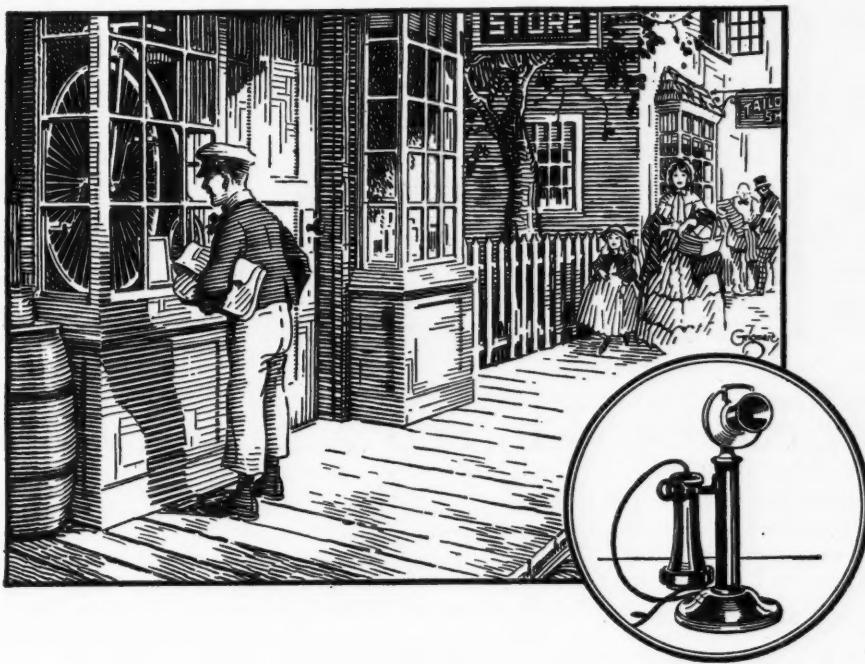
Public Utilities

A RECENT CALCULATION reported that the public utility companies of the country derived 29 per cent. of their new capital from the sale of stock in 1926, 38 per cent. in 1927, and over 43 per cent. in 1928—a large increase in junior money, according to one bond house, which obviously increases the protection to investors in the senior securities.

During the past few weeks the gigantic merger activities of J. P. Morgan & Company in this field have been factors in stimulating additional investment interest in utilities. The United, the Southeastern, the Commonwealth & Southern and the newly formed Niagara-Hudson, have been leaders in these merger developments. Stone & Webster, Inc., a private corporation which for the past forty years has played an important part in developing public utility properties throughout the world, has formed a new \$100,000,000 corporation of the same name and provided a 40 per cent. participation for the public. And in Chicago, late in June, two of the Insull properties, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and the Commonwealth Edison Company, "shook the melon vine to the tune of over \$35,000,000" in the form of rights for stockholders.

Both electricity and gas consumption increased last year over 1927, electricity by 10 per cent. According to one tabulation, the gross revenue of ninety-five public utility organizations increased by 4 per cent., the net revenue by 11.

This is Number Three of a series of advertisements bearing the general title, "Before the Age of Electricity"



OFFICE boys of other days probably differed little from those of today, in succumbing to the temptation to loiter by the way. Yet, until recent years, they were the only means, other than the mails, of carrying messages from one office to another. Business men no longer wait for messages to be written, sent and answered. In the Age of Electricity conversations have been substituted for messages.



You'll find much of interest in our booklet, "The Ideal Investment," which tells why Electric Power and Light Bonds are so much in favor among careful investors. Ask for Booklet T-49, please.

Modern business is absolutely dependent on Electric Power and Light Companies for its existence. Because of this fact, these companies will continue to grow as general business grows, and their bonds become more and more desirable investments.

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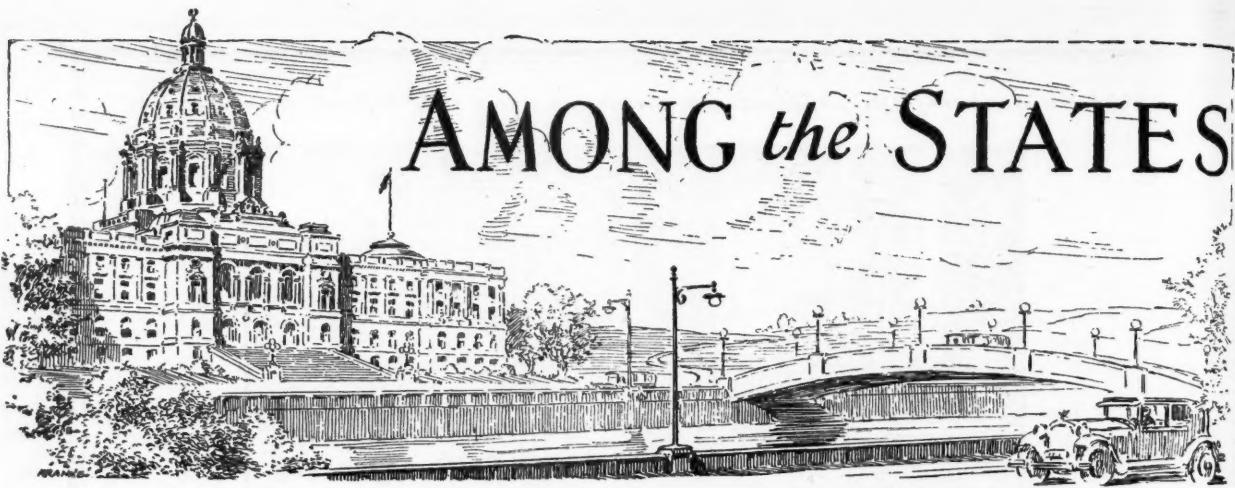
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SAN FRANCISCO

BOSTON



AMONG the STATES Peaches, Fish, and a Highway Bridge

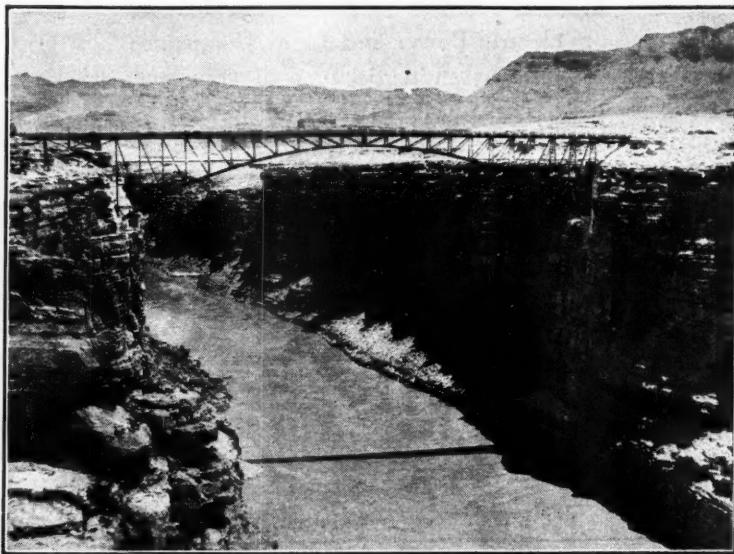
THIS YEAR'S conference of Governors was about to assemble at New London, in Connecticut, as these pages were closed for the press. Crime was the subject assigned for discussion on the first day, July 16, with Dern of Utah presiding and Roosevelt of New York, Gardiner of Maine, and Gardner of North Carolina the speakers. For the second day the subject was to be taxation, with Ritchie of Maryland in the chair and the speakers Byrd of Virginia, Shafer of North Dakota, and Tax Commissioner Blodgett of Connecticut. On the third and final day Reed of Kansas was to preside and Cooper of Ohio to lead a discussion of government problems. Governor Trumbull, of course, played the part of host. It was President Roosevelt who originated this annual conference of Governors in 1908. At that pioneer gathering, in Washington, the principal topics of discussion centered around the utilization and conservation of natural resources.

STATE RIGHTS, we discover, is an issue that was not settled by the debates over nullification and secession, or by the appeal to arms in '61. Arizona is understood to be prepared to contest, in the courts, its rights as against six neighboring states which have joined in the Colorado River Compact. The six states are California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming. But meanwhile the Government is proceeding with the Boulder Dam project, under the Swing-Johnson bill adopted by

Congress last December and proclaimed operative in June. The bill had provided that ratification by six states would be sufficient, without Arizona's acceptance. There is to be a dam 550 feet high, creating a lake almost as deep, a power plant far greater than that at Muscle Shoals, and an irrigation canal. The project is exceeded in magnitude only by the Mississippi River improvement. But Arizona claims title to one-half the bed of the Colorado River—which forms almost its entire western boundary—and asserts the right to obstruct the erection of a dam until its requirements in the matter of a division of the water are fully recognized.

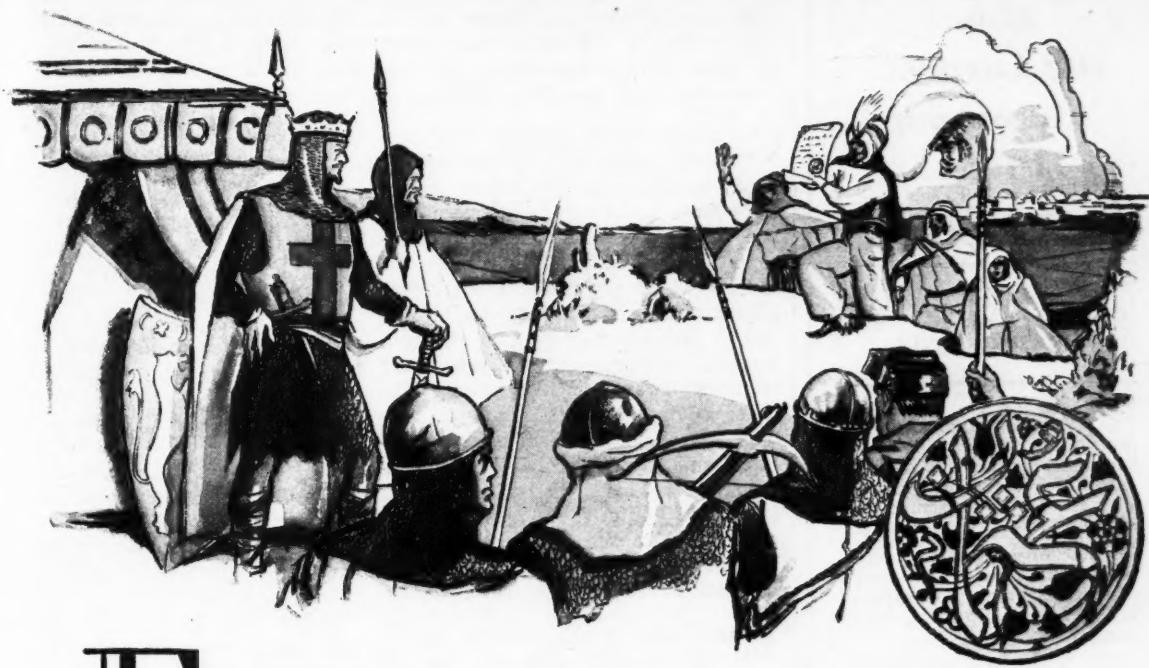
ARIZONA SHARES with no state that portion of the Colorado River which has worn its winding way through the plateau to create one of the scenic wonders of America, the Grand Canyon. In order to facilitate tourist travel, Arizona

joined with the federal government three years ago to build the first highway bridge across the Grand Canyon. Work was begun in January, 1927, and completed in June of this year. Motorists may now journey north and south between Salt Lake City and Phoenix. The real value of the bridge lies in the service it will render to those tourists who come great distances, by railroad, in the development of the modern plan of rail-and-bus transportation for local sightseeing. We are not aware of any plans the railroads have yet made for using Grand Canyon Bridge to increase the range of the tourist in this region of extraordinary interest, but it would seem apparent that sightseeing opportunities are just about doubled. For example: Zion Park and Bryce Canyon, in Utah, made popular by the Union Pacific, are less than a hundred miles away via a main highway; while nearby, on the other side of the bridge, is the Navajo Indian Reservation, in northern Arizona, now accessible to the tourist.



THE NEW BRIDGE OVER GRAND CANYON, IN ARIZONA
Here the Colorado flows 450 feet below the level of surrounding land. The cliffs are 6000 feet apart. Formerly one crossed the river by ferry.

NEW MEXICO acquires prominence in the transportation routes of both the great railroad systems which are offering train-and-plane service. In the New York Central schedule, the westbound passenger takes to the air on the second morning at Kansas City, and changes pilot and plane at Albuquerque. In the schedule of the Pennsylvania system, the second morning finds the passenger taking to the air at Clovis, in New Mexico, the plane later de-



EVEN *a hated enemy* was SAFE

THE Crusaders, suffering great privation and loss on the journey, crossed Europe into Asia, fired by a holy zeal directed against the Saracens, who held Jerusalem. Yet when ambassadors came from the hated and feared Saladin to the camp of Richard the Lion Hearted, they were in no danger of bodily harm, for they were fully protected by documents that prominently bore the seal of Saladin.

From the proudest emperor to the humblest citizen the seal has ever represented a guarantee of good faith and protection. When the seal and guarantee of the General Surety Company appear on any investment, the investor need have no concern regarding the safety of both principal and interest. Back of that seal is a Capital and Surplus of \$12,500,000, and a guarantee that is *Irrevocable—Unconditional—Absolute*.

Our booklet "The Seal that Certifies Safety" gives complete information and may be obtained by addressing Home Office, 340 Madison Avenue, New York.



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It appears on Investments Bearing General Surety Company's Irrevocable, Ironclad Guarantee—backed by Capital and Surplus of \$12,500,000.

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*You may share
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The largest aluminum plant, the largest hosiery mills, the largest towel mills in the world. Three of many reasons why she leads the Union in number of debt-free homes.

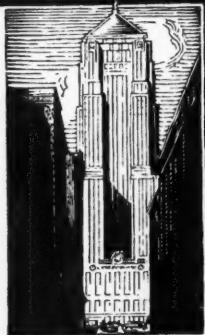
Home Mortgage Company Bonds on North Carolina property offer investors super-safety of principal and certainty of income.

All loans are repaid in monthly installments of principal and interest, thus increasing your security each month.

Write for our five points of safety, and booklet that gives complete facts about North Carolina's prosperity from the viewpoint of the investor. Ask for booklet RR-5

**HOME
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Durham, North Carolina

Commonwealth Edison Company has paid 159 consecutive dividends to its stockholders. Send for 1929 Year Book. Stock listed on The Chicago Stock Exchange.



C
CHICAGO

tears down and re-builds overnight, keeping abreast of advancing times. Her new 44-story Board of Trade Building rises majestically on the site of her famous old grain exchange. The builders chose EDISON SERVICE for power and light supply—indicative also of the advancing times, for the old building operated its own electric plant. This change is significant of the trend toward EDISON SERVICE for large buildings and factories, where efficiency and economy of power supply are requisites.

Commonwealth Edison Company
The Central Station Serving Chicago

sending at Albuquerque where there is time to stretch. No matter which route he takes, the transcontinental air passenger looks out upon New Mexico.

CALIFORNIA peach growers, with their potential crop of cling peaches reduced by frost in April to six million cases from an average of thirteen million, face now a price war with the canners. The growers wanted more than the canners would pay. The growers now believe that individual canners bidding against each other—instead of making a uniform arrangement through their league—will sweeten the price. The larger canners, on the other hand, have their own orchards and some season contracts, and may sit tight. When the consumer is reminded that the Canners' League of California represents 80 per cent. of the canned cling-peach trade of the country he may well wonder what the result of this price war will be to him.

MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS are in large measure responsible for the increased consumption of fish that is evident in many parts of the land. At the three fish ports of Boston, Gloucester, and Portland, the landing of fresh fish was 117,000,000 pounds greater last year than in 1921. Haddock, caught by trawling equipment dragged along the sea bottom, is the largest single item in this increase. Of canned fish, Maine's sardine industry, centering at Eastport, produced 51,000,000 pounds with a market value of \$8,000,000.

MASSACHUSETTS is proceeding with plans to celebrate, next year, the three-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of John Winthrop and 1000 Puritans under a charter granted to the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay of New England. Boston was founded in that year 1630, and the other historic Bay communities at about the same time.

CONNECTICUT's tercentenary comes in 1931, and Governor Trumbull's committee to formulate a program intends to recognize all phases of human progress. In Connecticut, though a charter was granted in 1631, the first English settlers did not arrive until three years afterward; and then they came not from England but from Massachusetts.

VIRGINIA's Governor, Harry F. Byrd, lends official dignity to a suggestion that has been made editorially in this magazine. He proposes that the legislature of a state shall meet occasionally for the sole purpose of repealing antiquated, improper, or unnecessary laws that are on the statute books. Unfortunately for those who might now look to Governor

Among the States

Byrd to follow preaching with practice, his four-year term is expiring. Virginia indulges in an off-year election. Thirty-four states chose Governors last November, but Virginia alone votes this year. The real contest usually comes in the August primary of the Democratic party. The candidates are John Garland Pollard, who achieved fame as Attorney-General of his state some years ago and is now professor of education at William and Mary College; G. Walter Mapp, a member of the state Senate; and Roswell Page. Not one of these men meets with the approval of Bishop Cannon, leader of the anti-Smith Democrats who helped to put Virginia in the Republican column in the presidential election of last year. Therefore dissenting Democrats have joined with the Republican organization in presenting another professor—William M. Brown, psychologist, of Washington and Lee University. If Mr. Pollard should win the Democratic primary in August, Virginia will offer the unusual picture of two professors contesting for the governorship in November.

VIRGINIA educators have decided to ask the next legislature for one million dollars—in addition to regular appropriations—to guarantee a free high-school education for every child in the state. At present there are at least thirty rural counties where tuition is charged. This is one more instance of a widespread movement to equalize educational opportunities for all the children of a state; in other words, to lend state aid in order to bring standards in rural communities—where there is less taxable wealth—up to those of the cities.

A NORTH CAROLINA spokesman rises to remark about the laxity of the great American public when it comes to fixing the location of a disturbance or a disaster. There was no strike in North Carolina's textile industry; there was a strike in one important mill in one city and several minor shut-downs elsewhere. Why speak as though the whole state were involved? It is a very proper question, one that was raised unanswered in many sections of Florida three years ago, after a hurricane had damaged a comparatively small area on its eastern coast. Figures published July 7 give North Carolina second place in internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year just ended. It now ranks ahead of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

ALABAMA has not failed to appreciate the written record of its extraordinary present-day industrial and social development that was printed in these pages last month. The Birmingham News, to quote a single instance—the most impor-

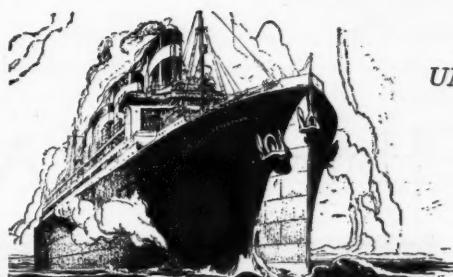
Among the States

tant newspaper in the state from a circulation standpoint—remarked editorially that our survey "is bound to be of distinct and lasting service," and that never before had there been a similar review "so comprehensive, so all-embracive." The Anniston *Star* is disappointed that Mr. Graves gave so little attention to the community which it serves; so we take this opportunity to remark that Anniston is the principal textile city and largest consumer of hydro-electric power in the state, the home of the largest industrial chemical plant in the South, the leading soil-pipe manufacturing center in the whole world, and is in the forefront of educational and social progress.

NEW YORK has managed by a hair's breadth to escape this year's epidemic of special sessions of legislatures. There is a shocking condition—to use a phrase of Lieutenant Governor Lehman—existing in its state hospitals for the insane, a shortage of beds estimated at 6000 now and 12,000 by 1933. Actually, of course, there is no shortage of cots and mattresses; but existing institutions are overcrowded, with less floor space and air space than is proper. Governor Roosevelt had recommended a \$50,000,000 bond issue for relief of hospital congestion, while the legislative leaders held that current funds should be used, especially an unexpected \$30,000,000 surplus produced by unusually heavy income and inheritance taxes. The Governor (a Democrat) and the majority leaders (Republicans) met in conference on July 2, and the Governor yielded in his demand for a special session and a bond issue only upon the promise of the legislative leaders to appropriate \$20,000,000 required for 6000 beds at the regular session, which meets next January. Governor Roosevelt holds it to be unwise to count too much upon huge taxes produced largely in periods of prosperity or by the death of rich men.

KANSAS, as every school child knows, lies just north of Oklahoma and Texas; and Oklahoma and Texas constitute the world's greatest oil fields. Nothing would seem more natural than that the subsoil of Kansas may prove to be quite oily. In fact, in the western part of the state the prospector's derrick is fast supplanting the wheat farmer's windmill, and it is said that a million acres are already under lease to oil interests. Last year's oil production in Kansas amounted to 38 million barrels, compared with 249 million in Oklahoma and 256 in Texas. Current production in Kansas is at the rate of 44 million barrels, though the discoveries made late last year are by no means fully reflected in the new figure.

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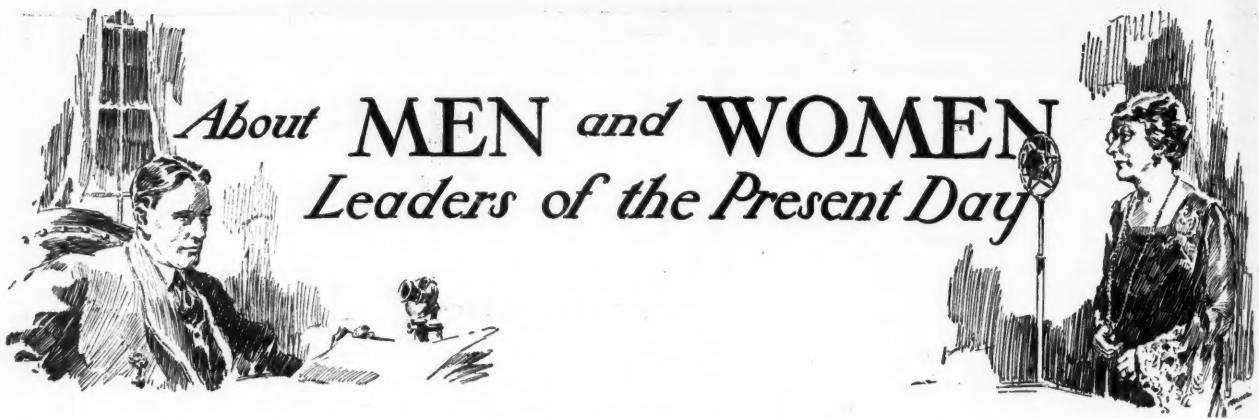
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The Harriman of Aviation

BACK IN 1900 a young school teacher came down from Canada to elevate New York by writing in the classical manner. He heard of a panic in Wall Street, and investigated. Then he became financial reporter, specializing in railroads because railroads were the center of things. One day he heard that E. H. Harriman had issued an important confidential report to his directors. The ex-school teacher went to Harriman and asked for it.

"Go to hell," answered the great man.

The financial reporter got the report from one of the directors, and published it. Harriman sent for him, and asked how he had obtained the report.

"I'll tell you what you told me," was the answer.

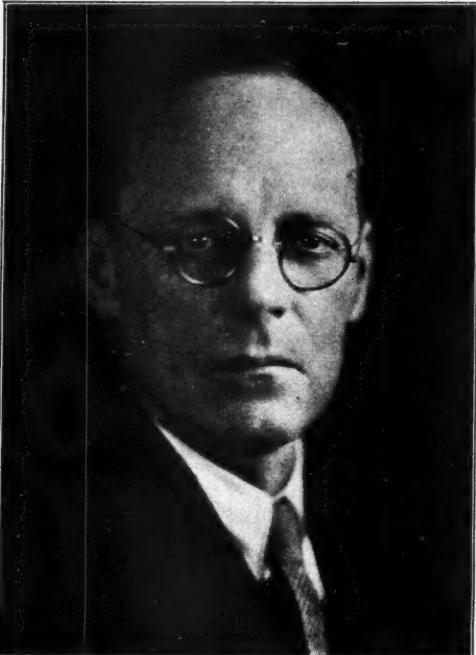
Some weeks later the two met again on the street, and Harriman, who kept his plans to himself, asked the young reporter if he would like an interview.

"It would make me," said the reporter. And it did.

In this way Howard Mingos tells in the *New York Herald Tribune Magazine* how Clement Melville Keys began his financial career. Mr. Mingos likens him to Harriman, saying that as the great railroad man used his command of finance to build railroad systems and thus speed the tempo of the country, so Keys is now using his command of finance to get the United States into the air.

Mr. Mingos tells of another turning point in Mr. Keys' career. One afternoon in 1911, when Keys was financial editor of *World's Work*, Walter Hines Page, the editor, and later Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, called him in.

"I'm leaving the magazine, Clement,



C. M. KEYS

and I have named you as my successor," he said. "You shall be editor."

Keys went back to his desk, thought it over, and returned to his boss.

"It's a great job, I'll admit," he said. "I would be at the top, as far as I could go. But it isn't far enough. I'm only thirty-four. I've been studying finance for years. It's my specialty. Guess I'll stick to it. I'm resigning."

THUS JOURNALISM lost a financial writer, and Wall Street acquired the firm of C. M. Keys & Co. "At first it was an investor's service," writes Mr. Mingos, "the first of its kind in the country. Then it became an investment banking house. The personality of Keys, his work on the newspaper [the *Wall Street Journal*] and the magazine had attracted many friends who were accustomed to asking his advice. . . .

"Three years in his own business; he was selling millions of dollars worth of bonds and waxing rich, when Europe went to war."

It was during the War that Keys first entered the aviation industry, but the groundwork had been laid some years before. In 1908, when he was with *World's Work*, Glenn Curtiss, F. W. Baldwin, J. A. D. McCurdy, and others were doing things with airplanes. Keys, who had been wondering about the possibilities of air transportation ever since hearing of the first flight of the Wrights in 1903, wrote a letter to Baldwin, who had been a student of his at Ridley College in St. Catherine's, Ontario, and sent a writer with it to get the story. Through this incident he met McCurdy, and kept in touch with him and Baldwin as the years went on.

With the coming of war Curtiss began building large numbers of airplanes for the Allies. By 1916 he felt it necessary to reorganize his company. Wall Street bought in, and Curtiss found himself rich. He told his friend McCurdy he wanted expert advice in investing it, and McCurdy sent him to Keys. The two have been associated ever since.

When the United States went into the War, the Curtiss company had to expand again. Through Mr. Keys John N. Willys, the automobile manufacturer, came in, and bought control. Mr. Keys became chairman of the finance committee.

Then came the Armistice, and with it the airplane industry—a war baby nourished entirely on government contracts—collapsed. The Willys interest spent a million and a half trying to build up commercial aviation, only to find that the public was not interested. One day in 1920 they announced to Keys that they

Men and Women

were through. There was \$650,000 due in a few days, and they planned to ask for a receiver.

"What a pity!" exclaimed Keys. "That will mean the finish. If Curtiss goes, the others will go. Most of them are out of business now. Let me see what I can do."

He thought it over, and bought control of the company from the others at \$4 a share, and raised on his own credit the necessary \$650,000. The others thought themselves lucky.

"Perhaps they were," comments Mr. Mingos. "He himself told me at the time that of all the foolish things he had ever done this deal took the prize. But others think that he knew what he was doing. They credit him with foresight which he disclaims. Last year Curtiss stock jumped to more than \$190 a share."

FROM THE ASTOUNDING series of changes through which the industry has gone since its post-war collapse three phases may be selected as turning points in its growth. In each of them Mr. Keys had a part.

First, there was military expansion, to stimulate which Mr. Keys called on Secretary of War Baker. He showed how Europe was developing military planes, and promised that, if our government would keep alive our manufacturers with orders, his own company at least would use the money received in research and design until American planes should be the best there were. This was done. As the Army and Navy kept the industry going, new planes, safer and far more capable, appeared; and new engines—including the one that made possible Lindbergh's flight to Paris—were developed.

Meanwhile Mr. Keys engaged experts to make an exhaustive survey of the possibilities of a transcontinental transport line. When after months of work he got it, he laid it away.

"Aviation was an outlaw industry," writes Mr. Mingos. "No laws safeguarded it. Pilots with old war planes were killing themselves and their passengers. There were no airports. People could see that flying was dangerous. The seven or eight manufacturers still alive and some of the new ones, like Ford, were putting money into aviation without much hope of ever breaking even. Those doing any business to speak of were building government planes. They spent most of their time in Washington bidding for military contracts. It was cut-throat competition."

What was necessary was that Congress should take a hand, pass laws regulating the licensing of planes and pilots, providing for airports and airways and beacons, let mail contracts, and otherwise lay the groundwork for a healthy commercial



Investment Cycles

Many investors from time to time favor almost exclusively certain types of investments—either senior obligations such as bonds or debentures, or junior securities such as preferred or common stocks. Regardless of changing "fashions" in the investment field, however, sound principles demand a high degree of diversification.

Through our originations of all classes of investment securities, we can offer to our clients a completely diversified list, including Municipal Bonds of several states, Corporation Bonds, Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds, Land Trust Certificates and Preferred and Common Stocks.

We shall be glad to assist you in the proper diversification of your investment account.

OTIS & CO.

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FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds

\$100 \$500 \$1000

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W. D. COMER & CO.

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Men and Women

aviation. Keys went to Washington in 1925, as did several associates in the industry, and the necessary legislation was passed.

That was the second turning point in postwar flying. The third came after Lindbergh's flight, when for the first time the public gave signs of being interested in aviation. At last it was possible to get outsiders interested, and the industry began the busy growth in which it now finds itself. Needless to say, Mr. Keys has been in the thick of it.

Born in Chatsworth, Canada, Mr. Keys is today fifty-three years old. It is his long-range vision, concludes Mr. Mingos, "that has made him the most interesting personality in the industry. And the manner in which he is bringing all the various elements virtually under the same financial control is winning him recognition as the most important person in all aviation."

A Connoisseur of Public Affairs

LET US NOW praise famous men. We give you Walter Lippmann—editor of the New York *World* at thirty-nine, once student of philosophy at Harvard, an organizer and editor of the *New Republic*, secretary to a Socialist mayor, sometimes assistant to the Secretary of War, member of the Peace Commission, and author of books which have attracted attention since he was twenty-three.

Upon publishing his latest book, "A Preface to Morals," his publishers issued a pamphlet about him called "Walter Lippmann, Connoisseur of Public Affairs." Material for this summary is taken from that pamphlet.

Born on September 23, 1889, educated in New York private schools, Mr. Lippmann entered Harvard in 1906, got his A.B. in 1909, and spent his fourth year as assistant to Santayana in a course on the history of modern philosophy. He became a student and friend of Graham Wallas, come from England to lecture, "who was responsible for turning his thoughts toward the application of modern psychology to the theory of politics."

The chance to apply political theories to experience was given Mr. Lippmann in 1911, when the Reverend George Lunn, socialist mayor of Schenectady, needed a secretary. "For three months the young student saw from the inside the working of the politics which shape a city government. . . . It brought to his mind in a forceful manner the necessity of considering human nature as a prime force when thinking or theorizing on the art of government."

Publication in 1913 of his first book,

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Men and Women

"A Preface to Politics," resulted in his connection with the founding of the *New Republic*. Ex-President Roosevelt had been greatly impressed by the book, and it was used with one by Walter Weyl and one by Herbert Croly in the Bull Moose campaign of the Progressive Party. Later Croly approached Lippmann with a proposal to found a new weekly magazine which should be representative of the Progressive movement.

While plans for the *New Republic* were progressing Mr. Lippmann went abroad, and in the winter of 1913-14 "Drift and Mastery," described as a philosophy of affairs, was published. "The young man of twenty-four found that critics ranked his second book as a work of the first importance, and Roosevelt in the *Outlook* even placed it on a par with Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' and Thayer's 'Study of Cavour' as a book which compelled attention in its every detail."

Another book, "The Stakes of Diplomacy," was followed by a visit to President Wilson. This changed the policy of the *New Republic* to sympathy toward the President's ideas, and incurred the hostility of Roosevelt, in support of whose ideas it had originally been founded.

WHEN THE United States went to war Mr. Lippmann became an assistant to Secretary of War Baker. He worked with Mr. Gompers on a plan whereby all disputes relating to government work might be adjusted without a strike, and later was a member of an organization called "The Inquiry" which studied the probable problems of peace.

"Anticipating those problems that would be under consideration when peace should be discussed, The Inquiry proved so useful in collecting material on current questions that President Wilson from time to time and even in some of his most important pronouncements on foreign policy made use of the data gathered."

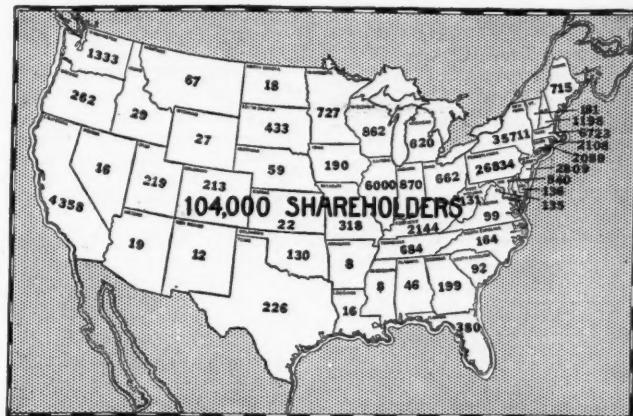
His war work continued in June, 1918, when he went abroad to seek further light on peace problems. After the Armistice he wrote a memorandum on each of the Fourteen Points which "was on the table at the Peace Conference every day."

When Mr. Lippmann resigned from the Peace Commission he returned to his magazine, and published two short books—"The Political Scene" and "Liberty and the News," and later the more ambitious "Public Opinion" and "The Phantom Public." In 1921 he joined the staff of the *World*, becoming chief editorial writer in 1923, and editor in 1929.

In reviewing his "Men of Destiny," a collection of essays, Bruce Bliven comments: "For nearly two generations now it has been unfashionable for intellectual

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49. A VALUABLE AID TO BANKS AND INDUSTRIES, describing how the Department of Economics and Survey serves investors. Offered by A. C. Allyn & Company, 67 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

55. AN INDUSTRY THAT NEVER SHUTS DOWN. A descriptive booklet of the properties owned and operated by the American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., 50 Broad Street, New York City.

2. WHAT IS THE CLASS-A STOCK? An analysis of stock yield, the management, and the scope of the business is offered by the Associated Gas and Electric Company, 61 Broadway, New York City.

7. CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. A booklet giving pertinent facts regarding convertible bonds and stocks. Offered by George H. Burr & Co., 57 William St., New York.

50. LIVING ON INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS. One of a series of little books of information for investors. Offered by Caldwell & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

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13. YOUR MONEY, ITS SAFE INVESTMENT, a booklet about the bonds offered by the Fidelity Bond & Mortgage Co., 657 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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41. INVESTMENT REVIEW. Current information on the selection of securities for investment is offered by Hornblower & Weeks, 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

24. SECURITY BONDS, a name applied to 6% real estate bonds guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Maryland Casualty Company. Booklet offered by J. A. W. Iglehart & Co., 102 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

29. FOREIGN DOLLAR BONDS, containing suggestions for bond buyers and presenting the record of foreign loans in American markets. Offered by National City Company, 55 Wall Street, New York City.

31. WATER, THE INDISPENSABLE UTILITY. A detailed description of a water company's plant and operations, with special reference to the investment qualities of its securities. Offered by G. L. Ohrstrom & Company, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

53. STOCK AND BOND REGISTER. A record showing the important features of each security which is held by investors. Offered by Otis & Company, 216 Superior Street, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

59. THE INVESTMENT TRUST FROM THE INVESTOR'S VIEWPOINT is a booklet describing the investment trust in non-technical language. Published by Smith, Reed & Jones, Inc., 1400 Chase National Bank Building, New York.

36. "HOW TO INVEST MONEY," describing various types of securities. A valuable guide to every investor. A copy will be sent free on request by S. W. Straus & Co., 565 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

45. THE IDEAL INVESTMENT, showing ten reasons for the safety of electric power and light bonds as a basis for investment, is offered by Thompson, Ross & Company, 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

60. INVESTMENT ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATION—a plan of scientific and systematic supervision of investment accounts enabling the investor to establish a definite program designed to accomplish his own particular objective. Address W. W. Townsend & Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

39. "INVESTMENTS THAT ENDURE," Utility Securities Company, 230 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., describes the various securities which are offered by the public utility interests which this Company serves.

Men and Women

leaders to pay attention to politics. First there was a long period of domination by the radical theory that economic power is all that matters, that political life is unreal and therefore unimportant; and of late, especially since the War, the popular doctrine has been that beauty alone endures, that intelligence should turn its back on the hurly-burly and contemplate loveliness. Mr. Lippmann has refused to succumb to either of these theories; and while still under forty, he is by way of becoming chief of a school of realistic writers who use the political approach as a clue to the understanding of the mass mind in America."

The New Hostess at 10 Downing Street

ISABEL IS GAELIC for Isabel. And Ishbel MacDonald is now reigning, for the second time, at 10 Downing Street as hostess for her father, Ramsay MacDonald, head of the British Labor party and Prime Minister of England.

"Ishbel is now 26," writes Kathleen Woodward in the *New York Times Magazine*. "She was hostess to the Prime Minister at twenty-one. Never in the history of Downing Street has a woman so young occupied this highest social-political eminence accessible to women in England."

Being hostess for the Prime Minister means neither housekeeping nor puzzling over whom to invite. Miss MacDonald's chief care is to receive her father's guests and to sit at table with them. This is less simple than it sounds, for even the dauntless Mrs. Margo Asquith confessed to sleepless nights in anticipation of certain guests to be seated at the Prime Minister's table. Her correspondence will be greatly increased. She must open many bazaars and public functions, show an interest in social service, and wear evening dress. This last, Miss Woodward believes, she does only under compulsion.

"Ishbel has bright eyes that sparkle with a lively and constant interest in people about her," Miss Woodward writes. "She has fresh skin and rich, wavy hair, as yet unshorn. She dispenses with cosmetics and, I believe, refrains from smoking: the latter self-restraint being an asceticism even more uncommon in England than in America. . . . Also she knits, a fact which may be said to give her distinction."

Miss MacDonald has not the ease that comes from long familiarity with birth and quality. But she has the advantage of having been brought up with gentle tolerance of these accidents, as she would call them. She is contained in manner, having a Scotch reserve that is

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Men and Women

not in the least dour or stultifying.

"The new hostess has neither years nor long experience to command her," continues Miss Woodward. "The freshness of her youth is in no way trammeled with that tedious knowingness which seems to burden many of her contemporaries. Her manner is so completely unaffected that it could not fail to establish her in any human relationship, social or otherwise. Five years ago it at once won for her the good opinion of Queen Mary, with whom she has been on the friendliest terms since her father was first Prime Minister."

Left motherless at a nearly age, Ishbel assumed care of her father, her two sisters Sheila and Joan, and her brother Malcolm. These responsibilities left her little time for play or for formal education—her most formidable symbol of which is a diploma in household sciences from King's College for Women. She has had a brief acquaintance with journalism, and a direct experience with public affairs, having been elected a member of the London County Council in March, 1928.

"There is a piquancy in the social and personal changes which follow Ishbel and her father to Downing Street," says Miss Woodward. "What might be called intellect and purpose as opposed to ceremony and the social amenities dominate political entertaining in England with the advent in office of the Labor party; and if the Prime Minister's daughter were older than she is, more experienced and aggressive, the changes would be even more pronounced.

"... In the very center of all these social and personal changes, at the head of all these diverting and warring elements, Ishbel MacDonald will nominally reign, assisted by her vigorous youth and her sense of the ridiculous."

Interesting Persons in the Month's Magazines

GROVER THE MAGNIFICENT, by Henry F. Pringle; July *Mercury*. The foibles of New York's well-dressed police commissioner and welcomer extraordinary are presented, and his good points sympathetically treated.

HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARLES G. DAWES, by Charles Francis Coe; July *North American Review*. A personal, anecdotal account of the man who made "Hell and Maria" famous, and is now our ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

JOHN D. AT NINETY, by John T. Flynn; July 13 *Collier's*. A new account of the famous oil man who was born when Martin Van Buren was President.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, by Cameron Rogers; July *World's Work*.

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ON March 22, 1775, a thick-set, untidy man, with papers protruding from his pockets, rose from his seat in the British House of Commons and began to speak. At once the benches began to empty. Hungry members knew that no business would be transacted while Edmund Burke, the "dinner bell" of the House, had the floor.

He was attacking Lord North's proposal to free obedient American colonies from British taxes but to force the disobedient ones to pay them. He characterized the noble Lord's proposal as "a narrow, contracted, pinched, occasional plan".

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A FLYING TELEPHONE BOOTH IN THE CLOUDS OVER NEW JERSEY: NOTE THE UPRIGHT METAL ANTENNA

Telephoning While You Move

WHENEVER MAN HAS SET himself in motion, he has abandoned all communication with his fellow men beyond the limited range of his own eyes and ears. Once started on foot, by ship, by train, or by airplane, he was on a par with medieval or even prehistoric man, until he stopped again. At least so it was until the present era of extraordinary scientific achievement.

Nothing seems impossible in this day and generation. Now you can put a man on a ship in the middle of the ocean, on a train racing across country, or in a plane above the clouds, and you may not merely reach him with a message, but may actually converse with him. These things have all been done as a matter of experiment within the past few months; and with our practically-minded scientists of today the commercial utilization of successful experiments follows almost immediately.

For some years, of course, it has been possible to send a one-way message or wireless dispatch to a vessel at sea, and ultimately to receive a reply; and the Lackawanna Railroad long ago established one-way communication with a moving train. Similarly, and more recently, it has been possible for a flight commander to speak to other pilots in his

air squadron, or to a ground station. But now in all three methods of travel—on a ship at sea, a plane in the air, or a moving railroad train—it is possible to hold continued, two-way, telephonic conversation with the person you want to reach.

To talk with a passenger on a moving train, a hundred miles away, seems not less remarkable than for a man on the ground to chat with an aviator flying above the clouds. It was accomplished in May by the Canadian National Railway. Using a telephone instrument in a passenger car of a speeding train, an official of the road obtained a connection with his office in Toronto. The method involved broadcasting his voice from the moving car to the telegraph wires that parallel any road's tracks. For two hours a conversation was maintained both ways, with the speed of the train as much as forty miles an hour.

Such things can be made to sound simple in the telling, but the apparatus represents the work of a year even after it passed the laboratory stage. Experiments in developing it were carried out under J. C. Burkholder, of the Bell Laboratories at Newark, New Jersey. Within a few months the Canadian National Railway will equip its fast trains between Montreal and Chicago with telephones, and others will follow.

Conversation between a steamer far out on the ocean and shore stations has not yet progressed so far. But at least one company has been experimenting, and knows it can be done. It remains now merely to remove minor difficulties that stand in the way of commercial service. And it is confidently expected that before the year is out the ocean traveler, though he may be tossing in a wild Atlantic storm half way between New York and Cherbourg, will be able to call up his home or his office and converse as easily as though he were in the same room.

TURNING NOW to the airplane achievement, we find a machine cruising at ninety miles an hour through fog and clouds over Hadley Field in New Jersey last June 25. An Associated Press reporter adjusts his microphone and says:

"Get me the Associated Press in London."

His head phones sputter and buzz a few moments until London answers. Soon someone in the London news office picks up a phone and answers, "A. P."

"Hello, this is Chaplin of the New York office. Is Martha Dalrymple there?"

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"Hello, Miss Dalrymple?"

"Yes."

"This is Bill Chaplin, New York office."



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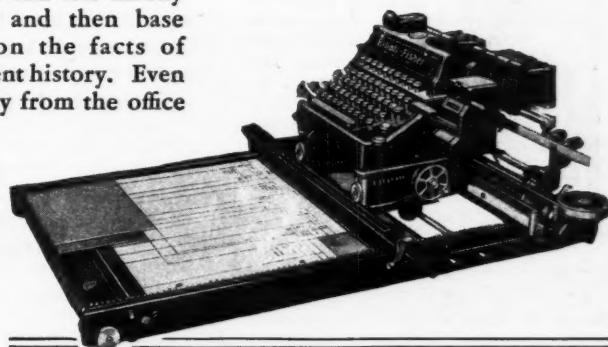
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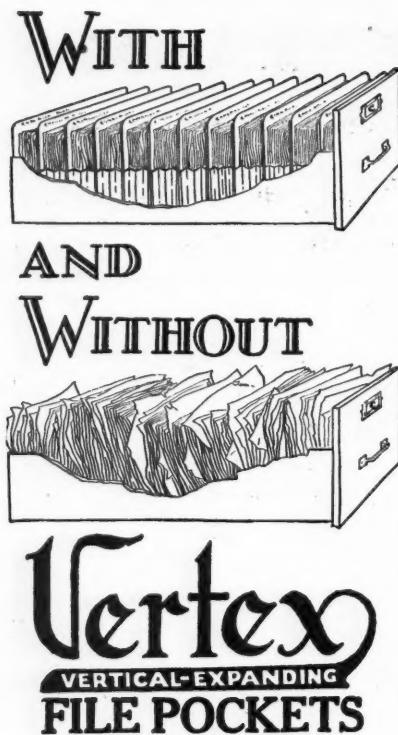
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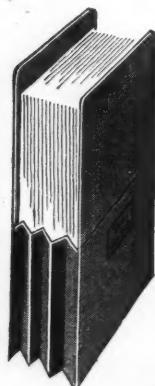
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Science

"For goodness sake! Where are you?"

"Well, at the moment over Hadley Field, New Jersey. Altitude about 2,000 feet, speed ninety miles an hour."

So the conversation went on; and representatives of other press associations in turn spoke with their London offices. It was a linking of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's experimental plane with the ordinary ground telephone, and thence via transatlantic radio phone to London. Experimental communication with the ground system had previously been established, and tested publicly when reporters called up their New York newspaper offices from the air. Tests in the flying telephone booth, as the experimental plane is known, were in charge of engineers of the Western Electric Company, which is to manufacture the sets.

Already two-way telephonic communication is in commercial use on the Boeing System, which flies the air mail between Chicago and San Francisco. Here it is not turned over to passengers for calls about the country, but is restricted to the needs of the pilot. Obviously to a plane flying blind through a snowstorm in the mountains, or seeking an airport in fog, it is invaluable. The pilot can talk with a ground control station 200 miles away, when he is 12,000 feet in the air; or he can talk with a fellow pilot flying within a radius of 175 miles.

The apparatus requires no extra radio operator to control it in the plane. There is simply a switch with three positions—one for off, one for talking, and one for listening. Although a two-way conversation is quite feasible, in other words, the man in the plane cannot interrupt the person talking to ask about a remark he missed. He can listen, throw the switch, answer, throw the switch, and so on.

The machine in the plane weighs only about 100 pounds, though that on the ground weighs nearly a ton. It is fixed permanently into the plane, which also carries an eight-foot fixed dural antenna, doing away with dragging antenna wires. Power comes from a generator driven either by the motor or by the wind. All the pilot has to do is plug into a connection on his instrument board with a wire from the rubber-protected phones on his ears and the cupped microphone before his mouth. This done, he can talk and listen in a normal manner.

Restful Resting

NATURE'S OLDEST REMEDY, complete rest, can cure nervous disorders, help check disease, control emotions, and improve generally the health of mind and body; yet few know how to rest completely. Such is the conclusion of Dr.

Edmund Jacobson of the University of Chicago, who has published a book on "Progressive Relaxation." It embodies twenty years of research in utter relaxation, deeper than ordinary sleep.

"This book presents a method of managing the nervous elements that appear in a large variety of diseases," writes Dr. Jacobson in his preface. "The field of training in rest has remained practically untouched by scientists, though it is now known to be useful in the control of acute infections, diphtheria, metabolic and nervous disorders, general systematic disturbances, asthenia, gastro-intestinal affections, neurasthenia, cardiac maladies, arthritis, and surgery."

Dr. Jacobson's method begins where our ordinary muscular relaxation ends. He teaches his subjects to become conscious of tension in various muscle groups, and to relax them. First come the skeletal muscles, then the smaller ones in the eyes, fingers, and tongue, which all help defeat rest when tense. Dr. Jacobson declares that when relaxation is complete, there is no thought process.

"The emotions subside with the relaxation of the peripheral parts involved," he writes, "and with complete relaxation the emotional state fails to exist. The esophagus in fear, and the forehead and brow in worry, can be deliberately relaxed to diminish the emotion."

A New Foe of Germs?

THE LAST FIFTY YEARS have seen an imposing array of medical achievements. Malaria and yellow fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, diabetes, and goitre have yielded their secrets and are gradually giving way to the preventions and cures of science. Now comes the discovery that a large group of infectious diseases—cholera, plague, dysentery, and others—can be controlled not by sanitation or injections, but by an agent which acts in the body as a destroyer of the bacteria themselves.

So at least declares Edith L. Weart in the *North American Review*. The story of the discovery of this agent is romantic, and its nature the subject of fierce controversy. This is the story, as told by Miss Weart:

There was stationed near Paris, in 1915, a squadron of cavalry which suffered an epidemic of dysentery. In the Pasteur Institute at Paris was a scientist, d'Herelle, who, born in Montreal in 1873, and having had a widely traveled experience as a bacteriologist, was now making vaccine for the French army. Making cultures of bacilli from the cavalry squadron's dysentery patients, he noticed that their

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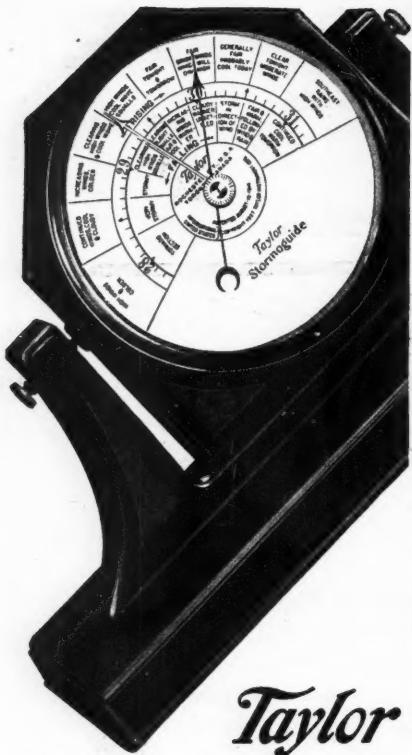
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Science

growth on the agar in the test tube showed areas which were clear—in other words without growth, though they were entirely surrounded by colonies of the bacilli. It was as though some antiseptic solution had been sprinkled there. This was peculiar.

"D'Herelle was a busy man," writes Miss Weart, "but he was not so dulled by routine that he neglected to direct some of his attention to the areas on which, unaccountably, nothing seemed to grow. He came to the conclusion, after careful investigation, that these clear spaces were not actually sterile, but were colonies of a living form too small to be visible even when present in vast numbers.

"He found that material from the clear spots could be cultivated (though it was like working with something invisible), but only in the presence of bacteria. Whatever he had found lived at the expense of other organisms. So without committing himself as to the nature of his discovery, he called it the bacteriophage, the destroyer of bacteria.

"Closer investigation revealed another interesting fact. As all research students in the field well know, when a flask of sterile bouillon containing a small quantity of dysentery bacilli is placed in an incubator, the clear fluid shortly becomes cloudy from the numbers of bacteria present. The longer it stands, and the greater the increase of micro-organisms, the cloudier the fluid. D'Herelle took one such clouded flask, and touched the turbid fluid with a loop of wire which he had just previously applied to one of the spots in the test tube which was free from growth. A strange thing took place. . . . The fluid became clear again."

Unfortunately the principle has not worked nearly so well in the human body as in the test tube. But "once find out what it is that keeps the bacteriophage from acting in the body with the same force that it acts in the test tube," concludes Miss Weart, "adapt it to destroy more than one kind of virulent organism, then one disease after another may well fall before its onslaught."

Dress Reform for Men

IF YOU SEE A MAN wandering about the streets this hot summer weather, mopping his brow and complaining of the heat, don't feel sorry for him—call him unscientific. Tell him he is far less rational about his clothing than the women whose sensitiveness to fashion he likes to criticize. For on a sweltering day last June twelve men and twelve women visitors to the Life Extension Institute in New York had their clothing weighed.

The women averaged two pounds ten ounces of clothing, and the men eight pounds six ounces—more than three times as much.

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fiske, whose article on the length of human life appears elsewhere in this issue, tells of the test in the *Journal of the Institute*. "One woman who weighed 174 pounds wore 2½ pounds of clothing," he writes, "while a man who weighed 170 pounds wore 9½ pounds."

The women's clothing varied from that of a girl of eighteen, who wore one pound six ounces—including shoes—to that of an old-fashioned woman of sixty-one, who wore three and a half pounds. The most lightly dressed male carried 6¾ pounds, and the most heavily dressed 10¼.

Dr. Fiske comments on the Men's Dress Reform Party, formed in London with the backing of Dean Inge and professors and doctors to gain for men the benefits in health and appearance achieved by women in their dress. "In this country Dean Inge is called gloomy," he says. "Undoubtedly he is a pessimist as he contemplates men's clothing. But he must be a dyed-in-the-wool optimist if he has the slightest hope of making any important change in men's attire."

Rebuilding the Foundations

"THE TEMPLE OF SCIENCE is continually in need of repair," writes E. E. Free in the *Century*, "but in the past three decades the venerable structure has had to be almost rebuilt."

Dr. Free tells of taking down a physics textbook of 1897 and reading 100 pages, only to find that all but two would no longer pass muster. Thirty years ago the venerable structure of physics rested on matter, motion, and light. But now:

"Matter, as everybody imagined it back in 1895, has disappeared from the universe. Motion has vanished likewise. Stationary objects turn out to be in violent movement; moving objects turn out to be at rest. Former ideas of motion, although not entirely discarded from physical theory, are now held applicable only to objects of certain kinds, for example to 'ordinary' masses of the size and character with which we deal on earth. Light, the third leg of the 1895 tripod, has suffered perhaps the greatest transformation, for no one is yet ready with a new theory of light to fit all the known facts."

It all began more than thirty years ago when a bearded German professor named Herz produced the first radio waves. Then in 1895 another German, Röntgen, discovered X-rays. The same

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Science

year the Frenchman Becquerel stumbled on the first hints of radioactivity, laid bare a few years later with the Curie's discovery of radium.

This upset the whole physical applecart. Matter had been thought to consist of infinitesimal atoms, tiny billiard balls—a different kind for each element. But the Curie discovery showed that these supposedly indivisible atoms exploded—something that no particle so small as to be indivisible should do. Then allied discoveries about electricity were made by Sir Joseph Thomson, Robert A. Millikan, and others; electricity was shown to be not a fluid, but a stream of particles.

Gradually a new theory of matter was built up, showing it all, from air to steel, to be made up of different combinations of a proton, the positively charged particle, and electrons, the negatively charged ones which revolved about the proton as our universe does about the sun.

That was all right in 1925. But since then physics has gone further. According to the theories which now hold the atomic field, "electrons, protons, atoms, and all the rest of everything that man calls matter, are different kinds of dim reflections of imponderable, invisible, almost incomprehensible, waves which vibrate back and forth throughout the universe like moving shadows of a shadow."

That is all there is left of matter in this summer of 1929. And much the same, Dr. Free shows, has happened to motion and light. All in all, it would seem, the foundations of science are not what they were thirty years ago.

Scientific Articles Worth Reading

HIDEO NOGUCHI, by Simon Flexner; June 28 *Science*. A scientist's story of the man who lost his life studying African yellow fever, by the director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

WEATHER HAZARDS IN AVIATION, by Alexander McAdie; July *Scientific Monthly*. A Harvard professor shows what mischief water vapor can do to those who fly.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES BY PLANE for \$4.68, by Robert E. Martin; August *Popular Science Monthly*. A popular account of the Diesel engine's attempt to conquer the air.

A TWELVE MONTHS' EXCLUSIVE MEAT Dier, by Clarence W. Lieb; July 6 *Journal of the American Medical Association*. What happened to the Arctic explorers Stefansson and Andersen, who ate nothing but meat for a year.



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MUSIC

By Alfred V. Frankenstein

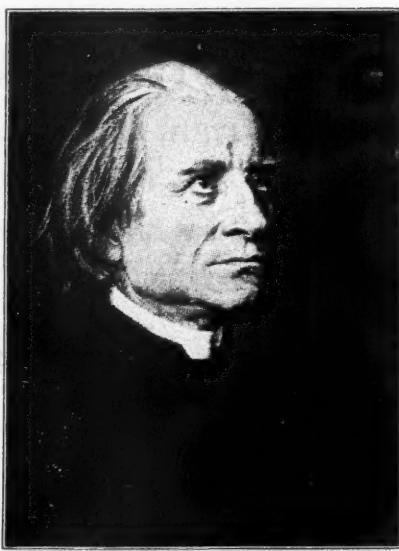
Masterpieces of Musical Literature

Glances at Music and Musicians Through the Medium of Celebrated Books

IRVING BABBITT, in his essay "On Being Original," points out that the nineteenth century saw the birth of a race of artistic individualists. In Pope's day a man might make his mark by polishing a commonplace. A hundred years later each artist made claim to uniqueness of vision, singularity of feeling. And from insistence upon the artist's own unique vision it was but a small step to insistence upon his own particular nightmare; from emphasis upon the artist's singular depth of feeling it was an equally small step to the artist's singular sufferings.

This outburst of individualism can be traced, at least so far as musicians are concerned, to the removal of direct social control over the artist's product. The composer of the eighteenth century was, by and large, an employee, given a salary to write the kind of music demanded of him. The composer of the nineteenth was an entrepreneur, selling his product against competition in the open market. The nineteenth century musician therefore was forced to stress the difference between his goods and those of his competitors. Conditions of the composer's existence in the eighteenth century tended toward formalism and a certain uniformity of style. Conditions under which music was written in the following hundred years tended to a breakup of the forms of the preceding century and the evolution of as many styles as there were composers.

The old composer had been the servant of an aristocratic public. The composer of the newer time depended for his sustenance upon a heterogeneous public composed of plebian and aristocrat alike. Revolutions, both political and industrial, had broken the old aristocratic alignments, and placed the plebs on a higher plane. Music, no longer exclusively the servant of aristocracy, felt and showed the impact of pride of race and nationality. And yet musicians were equally individualists. Thus we see an interesting inconsistency—the love of folk song and the writing of national dances coupled



From a Painting by Ary Scheffer
FRANZ LISZT

with disdain of the vulgar herd. The proletariat from the mountain top is one thing; the proletarian as bedfellow is quite another.

The musician faced with this vast new public reacted to it in a number of ways. There were those who went out to meet it on its own terms. These are forgotten. There were those who cut themselves off from it and gave themselves to the cultivation of their own powers with sweetly suffering resignation and melancholy. Some of these are remembered. There were those who gathered the thunder in their hands and the lightning in their eyes and proceeded to force the public to its knees. Some of these succeeded. Archetypical of the last two types were Fredric Chopin and Franz Liszt.

Theirs was the day of the virtuoso, and Chopin was virtuoso of the piano, Liszt virtuoso of piano, orchestra, pen, and love affair. Liszt, the musical pope with court at Weimar, Liszt, the musical hub of the universe, who thundered and slaved in the interest of every new musical manifestation of his time, turned that virtuoso pen of his to a biography of his gentler colleague. It is an extraordinary book. It is not a work of literature. It

is a cadenza. It is not an exercise in letters. It is a transcription of a high fever from the days when swooning was popular. Part of it is not the work of Liszt, but of his mistress, Karolyne zu Sayn Wittgenstein, who embossed (one cannot say "wrote"), the pages descriptive of Polish dances, for she was herself a Polish princess.

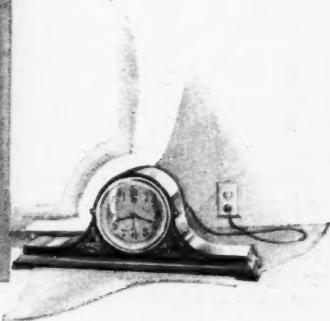
The book is in form as fragmentary and capricious as the music of Chopin itself. The little volume of the first American edition in my library contains 202 pages. We do not come to the birth of Chopin until page 135. It is, of course, an untrustworthy and polychromatic biography, which is quite beside the point. For the facts go to Huneker's good book, or to the work of Niecks, which we shall discuss later in considering the books of this Gaelized German professor. Liszt on Chopin is largely Liszt in a Chopin mood.

It is difficult to pick a passage for quotation, for paragraphs soar to heavenly lengths. They are filled with a Liszian version of that untranslatable favorite word of Chopin's, *Zal*, which appears to mean melancholy, tears, patriotism, regret, consumption, and piano technique all rolled into one, that was a favorite word with Chopin. Often the inspired flow of language fails to reveal a meaning after repeated readings. The book falls open to an amusing page:

"It is therefore impossible not to feel the deepest sadness when we meet with any fact that shows us the poet disobedient to the inspiration of the Muses, those guardian angels of the man of genius, who would willingly teach him to make of his own life the most beautiful of poems. What disastrous doubts in the minds of others, what profound discouragements, what melancholy apostasies are induced by the faltering steps of the man of genius! And yet it would be profanity to confound his errors in the same anathema hurled against the base vice of meanness, the shameless effrontery of low crime! It would be sacrilege! If the acts of the poet have sometimes de-



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Music

nied the spirit of his song, have not his songs still more powerfully denied his acts? May not the limited influence of his private actions have been far more than counterbalanced by the germs of creative virtues scattered profusely through his eloquent writings? Evil is contagious, but good is truly fruitful! The poet, even while forcing his inner convictions to give way to personal interest, still acknowledges and ennobles the sentiments which condemn himself; such sentiments attain a far wider influence through his works than can be exerted through his individual acts.

"Are not the number of spirits which have been calmed, consoled, edified, through these works far greater than the number of those who have been injured by the errors of his private life? Art is far more powerful than the artist. His creations have a life independent of his vacillating will; for they are revelations of the 'immutable beauty!' More durable than himself, they pass on from generation to generation; let us hope they may, through the blessings of their widely spread influence, contain a virtuous power of redemption for the frequent errors of their gifted authors."

There you have a fairly cool example of the style, and you have something more. You have Liszt pleading for Liszt. Chopin's private life injured no one. Liszt collected "misunderstood" wives, and left a trail of outraged husbands across Europe. But he was no hypocrite. When Richard Wagner ran off with his daughter, who was comfortably married to Hans von Bülow, he eventually forgave. In Wagner art was more powerful than the artist, and Liszt realized it.

THE LIFE OF CHOPIN was comparatively eventless. His music lasts. The life of Liszt was a career full of adventures and escapes, assignations, duels, albeit of an artistic kind, and triumphs. His music is dead in its bulk, and the little that remains, save for *Les Préludes* and the second rhapsody, is not so frequently heard as it once was. He was an Influence, worthy of the capital I. Two generations of keyboard thunderers look back to him. Two generations of makers of tone poems attest his originality in the matter of musical form. Wagner, Chopin, and a hundred others got through to the public because of him. He was Mephistopheles with brimstone and red fire; he was Francis of the bare feet and coarse robe. His was the pose of wizardry, and wizardry was also in his accomplishment.

There is no cause for wonder in the fact that of all the books of James Gibbons Huneker but two are biographies, both of the men of this sketch. Huneker was a true child of the Lisztian age, and his Liszt biography is a better piece of

work than his Chopin. The wizardry Huneker laid claim to was one of knowledge. He had seen the seven arts from his steeple, and observed all to the minutest detail. There is a virtuoso thunder to his words, but he is too close to us to require quotation. Suffice it to say that along with Liszt's life of Chopin one ought to read the life of Liszt by Huneker, with its hundreds of anecdotes, its esthetic hair-splitting, and its wine-soaked humanity. Then the total picture comes clear.

Reforming With Song

THE EXPERIENCES and conclusions of a singing teacher practising in a state reformatory are given us in *The Atlantic Monthly* by Homer Henley. Prison officials in California called upon Mr. Henley to organize choral groups in one of the reformatories of the state, a prison school whose inmates ranged in age from fourteen to thirty-five. They were a motley gang, including in their number children whose offense had consisted in the violation of curfew laws, and mature, professional criminals.

Mr. Henley soon found the reformatory ruled by a triumvirate whose word was law. These "kings" bore the names of Fish Mouth Hogan, Frisco Fat, and the Cincy Kid. He proceeded to win the triumvirs over to his cause. Succeeding in this, the organization of a chorus of 150 voices was easy. In trying out voices Mr. Henley used a novel idea:

"I now put into practice a device which I had long used in my private teaching, and which, so far as I know, was peculiarly my own. It was this. I sat on a low seat at the piano, my body turned sideways. The young criminal stood above me and rather close. I asked him to sing *ah* on one note only, striking the note loudly and singing the *ah* myself to encourage him.

"The thing being novel to him, he watched my mouth attentively (for curiosity is one of the strongest traits of the criminal make-up), and when he started to sing his own *ah* he still watched my mouth to see if he were properly following the pattern. At that instant I smiled broadly. With the involuntary reflex action of unconscious imitation, his mouth also formed itself into the mechanical position of a smile. Started at this new sensation, his eyes leaped to mine and found another smile there, the heartiest I could summon. And in that instant I won a genuine and sincere smile from the boy. The most hardened and 'hard-boiled' succumbed to the formula as malleably as the others. I met only one failure in the five hundred tests."

Mr. Henley taught at the reformatory for two years. During that time more

than a thousand young criminals passed through his hands. His experience leads him to believe in an irreparably anti-social criminal mind. He finds most of Lombroso's physical stigmata of criminality present in the prisoners he examined. He is pessimistic concerning the ability of the reform school to reform. The reformatory teaches trades, and gives a common-school education. But when the prisoner leaves the school, he will usually go back to the old ways.

Yet Mr. Henley's singers had a remarkable record as regards self-discipline inside the prison and in after life. Most of the teachers in the school had to resort to a system of demerits and physical punishments to maintain order. Mr. Henley never had to give a demerit or prescribe a punishment. His classes were unattended by prison guards. Most remarkable as an example of the disciplinary value of singing is the fact that Mr. Henley was able to take his chorus out of the prison to a state fair, where they sang, and where they were quartered in tents on the fair grounds, without a single attempt at escape.

The author concludes as follows:

"Since I left that school there have been, so far as I have been able to learn, less than 10 per cent. of my singing criminals who have got into trouble again—that is, who have committed crime and been sentenced to prison for it.

"On the other hand, during those sixteen years I have had letters innumerable from these boys (long after the three-year statistical tracing limit), telling of honest, useful lives in jobs here and there all over the country. I have met these boys by the score on the street, on the automobile highway, on trains, in theaters, on street cars, on ocean liners; I even encountered some of them in London and others in Paris. All whom I met had led the plain, uneventful life of the honest social man. . . .

"Is there the germ of an idea in this account of the experiment in a California reform school? If there is, might it not deserve a measure of consideration in the task of solving the problem of youthful criminality?"

Jazz on a Film

ALDous HUXLEY, the novelist, protests against much of the machinery of modern life. In *Vanity Fair* he presents his view of talkies and its jazz accompaniment. His ideas about jazz may be of interest esthetically, though they are certainly uncomplimentary to the creators of jazz. At any rate his article in the July issue contains the choice malediction of a cultivated Britisher exposed to Tin Pan Alley.

Snubbed into solitaire

Here is a man of charm and distinction who loves bridge and plays it like a master. Yet were you to follow him to Palm Beach in the winter or to Newport in the summer, you would usually find him playing solitaire—certainly not from choice—but actually snubbed

into it by those of his own set. He is the fourth nobody wants. And he doesn't know why.

If you have ever met a person with a real case of halitosis (bad breath) you can readily understand what a barrier to social or business success it would

be. Imagine yourself in such a predicament.

As a matter of fact, the probabilities are that you *do* have halitosis frequently. Few escape it for the reason that every day, in normal mouths, odor-producing conditions (many of germ origin) develop. So, thousands have halitosis and are unable to detect it.

Since the risk is great and detection difficult, the wise thing to do is to definitely put your breath beyond suspicion by the daily use of full strength Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. It both prevents halitosis and ends it, should it get the upper hand.

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Travel & Exploration

VICTORIA
FALLS, IN
SOUTH AFRICA



Photographs
by the
Author

By Motor to Victoria Falls

By MAJOR W. R. FORAN, F. R. G. S.

ON NOVEMBER 16, 1855, a solitary white man, travel-stained and sun-blistered, was being paddled by natives in a light canoe down the broad reaches of the Zambesi River some miles above the Victoria Falls. He was determined to solve the mystery of the disappearing Zambesi, of which his native guides had spoken in such awe. The canoe made its way among tufted islands and outcrops of black basalt toward the clouds of spray which rose high in the sky ahead. Its passengers knew the river disappeared into a great fissure. They heard the roar of the cataract. The rest was still mystery.

Landing cautiously on an island, they made their way through luxuriant under-growth, fast becoming drenched with the spray clouds, until they came to a bare lip of rock. Here they found themselves in the very center of the falls, on a small island balanced, as it were, on the precipice. The waters foamed and thundered on either side. The great chasm yawned at their feet, a caldron of seething water. Over-head were the sunshine, mists, and rainbow.

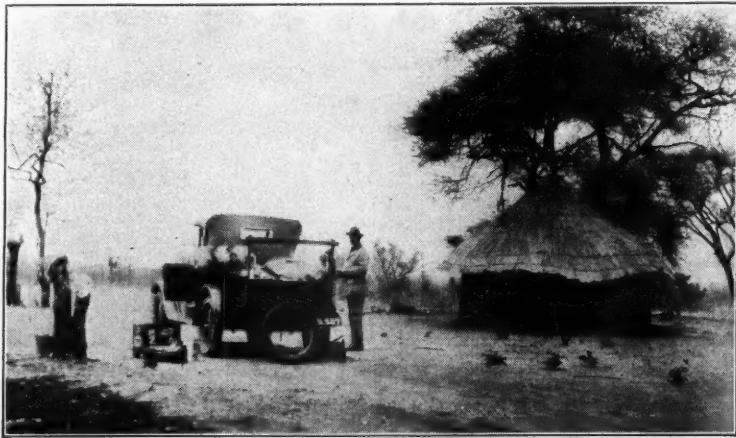
That solitary traveler was David Livingstone, Africa's missionary-explorer. He was the first white man to see the mighty falls, which he named after Queen Victoria; and the spot at which he landed is now Livingstone Island.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia are, perhaps, nature's greatest masterpiece in water in all the world. They are so magnificent and stupendous that they defy description. Of all the word pictures painted of them, I know none more nearly adequate than that of the late Marquis Curzon, sometime Viceroy of India.

"ONE OF THE GLORIES of Niagara is the great sweep of water, deep and swift and irresistible," he wrote, "in the bed of the river above the cataract. The Zambesi presents a very different spectacle. Although at a short distance above the falls it expands into a broad lake, yet as it approaches the hidden chasm it becomes parcelled up into innumerable channels and rapids running through boulders and between grassy tufts and islets, and is in many parts fordable in the dry season."

This breaking up of the river above the falls makes it surprising that so relatively moderate a volume of water—though one and a quarter miles wide—can produce so amazing a spectacle when it falls. It also explains why the crest of the cataract, instead of being as at Niagara a glittering sweep of green, curving like some monstrous billow to the fall, is broken into separate foaming channels. Sometimes they swerve asunder as they leap the edge, and are churned in rocky saucers at the summit of the cataract before they take their final plunge.

"But, the edge once passed," continues Marquis Curzon, "the Victoria Falls appeared to me to excel in grandeur any spectacle of the same kind in the world. The cliff-wall down which they are hurled is sheer from top to bottom—400 feet of perpendicular descent, uninterrupted save where in some places gigantic masses of basalt, split off or eroded by the same process as has formed the chasm itself, lie at the base and shatter the descending columns into a tempest of foam. Conceive a black wall as high as Shakespeare's Cliff at Dover, nearly as high as the Cross on St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and more than a mile in length; and over the top of this tremendous precipice a continuous cataract of water toppling down from the sky, save in three places



A WAYSIDE STOPPING-PLACE AT THE GWAI RIVER

Travel

where larger islands, carrying their growth of jungle right to the edge of the abyss, have protected a section of the cliff, and interposed a gleaming surface of ebon rock between the snowy fleeces of the falls on either side."

TO VISIT THE FALLS, one goes either by the Rhodesia Railways, a comfortable trip of less than 24 hours from Bulawayo, or by motor. My first trip was by rail, and my second by automobile along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road, which is a section of the trunk route from the Cape to Cairo.

More and more the public is availing itself of this means of approach. It may not be so comfortable as by rail, and in the rainy season it is not always advisable; but it possesses undoubted thrills and enjoyments. The distance is 375 miles, and it can be done comfortably in three days. It is not yet an all-weather road, and still requires improvements; but it presents no great difficulties.

I divided my journey into three sections. The first, from Bulawayo to Lupani Hotel, a distance of 130 miles, is an easy day's run. The second, from Lupani to Wankie, 133 miles, presents a few minor difficulties, but nothing to be feared if driving with caution. And the last stage is mostly as easy as it is interesting, the distance also being 113 miles. The motor road is well marked and there is an excellent map, but it is advisable not to exceed 20 to 30 miles an hour. Often it is not safe to exceed 20, though in some sections I drove without discomfort at 40 or better, in a Ford with a commercial body.

I had often heard complaints that game was rarely seen along this road. Perhaps I was unduly fortunate, for I saw an abundance of wild life. In addition to several game birds and bucks, I saw a small herd of koodoo, close to the road. They were not frightened in the slightest. Again, less than a mile from the Lupani River drift at the end of my first day's run, I passed through a herd of fully 100 roan antelope, which scarcely took the trouble to look up from their grazing as I sped past. And so on to Lupani, where there is a clean and cool hotel.

UP BEFORE the approaching dawn splashed the gray sky of night with rose streaks, I set forth on the second stage. I saw several small buck and also a troop of baboons beside the road; and my native servant eagerly picked up a rabbit killed by a passing motor the night before. The bunny proved a welcome addition to his daily ration of grub.

Most of the road between Lupani and the Gwai River, the next big waterway to negotiate, is passing fair. And though I had heard of bad drift over the Gwai,

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Travel

I made my crossing on a hard and smooth granite rock surface, with the water low. Here there are clean grass-thatched rest houses, where I halted for breakfast. This point is fifty-one miles from the Lupani River.

On to the Dett Valley the road is, on the whole, good, but the valley itself is traversed by rather a rough track. Elephant spoor and droppings were frequent, and it was plain that large herds were in the habit of passing through. However, we did not see a single tusker.

After leaving Dett station, where the railway is crossed and recrossed, the road until the Mica Hills gives always changing scenery. At times it is really beautiful; at others it has a savage grandeur. The Mica Hills sometimes cause trouble to motorists, for they are steep, and one has to descend the other side in second gear. But once down, the road into Wankie is much improved. At one stretch I was fascinated by the striking effects caused by a parasitic creeper tree that strangles the original tree and takes its place. The same creeper is found near the falls.

As the road winds its way through rugged granite kopjes, there is no inkling of what lies just around the corner. Suddenly your car speeds out of the peaceful serenity of the African wilderness into the most amazing scene of industrial activity. Wankie is the heart of Rhodesia's industrial productiveness, and its Newcastle-on-Tyne. Wankie never rests. Its great colliery is never idle. Shift after shift, above and below ground, ceaselessly toil to keep abreast of an ever-increasing demand for coal.

Thirty-five years ago this same area was overrun by Lo Bengula's impis and wild game. Today one has to go forty miles out of Wankie to get any big-game shooting worth while. Where Lo Bengula's impis once killed and ravaged, there now live more than 8000 busy native miners. And it is estimated that even if the colliery quadrupled its present output of 200,000 tons a year, the area now being worked could go on producing good coal for more than 2000 years.

SOME MILES OUT of Wankie the road traverses Toms' Farms, a huge estate of twenty-seven square miles owned by a Mr. H. G. Robbins. Here shooting is strictly prohibited, and all kinds of wild game can be seen—elephant, giraffe, roan and sable antelope, zebra, koodoo, wart hog, wild pig, wild dog, game birds, reed buck, bushbuck, impala, waterbuck, tsessebe, lions, leopards, and others too numerous to mention. Mr. Robbins is always willing to provide a guide to show visitors around his park.

In thirty years of world travel I do not think I have met a more interesting

character than this Mr. Robbins, whose homestead is three miles from the main road. He is a true pioneer of what was once the Dark Continent. He is not only interested in game preservation, for he seems never happy unless engaged in scientific pursuits. He revels in a well-stocked library, mostly of scientific works. He has a complete private observatory for astronomy, and a large darkroom for his other hobby, photography.

From Toms' Farms to within two miles of the falls the road is reasonably good. Then comes a climb on a slight enough grade, but with deep sand. It is enough to try anyone's patience, and provides a tough test for any car. But in the end you make it, and reach the goal of your three-days' journey.

Though there is a hotel and camp-ground there, the beauty of the falls themselves is unspoiled by buildings, cables, railings, platforms, or other works of man. Long may it remain so!

Down Devon Lanes

DEVONSHIRE is the third largest county in England, though it is hardly greater in size than Delaware. It cuts across the peninsula of southeastern England which is tipped by Land's End; and its hills, lanes, woods, moors, and ancient villages attract the traveler who enjoys old England.

Fortunately for him, Devonshire, like much of England, is not expensive, at least by travel standards. Nor need one be confined to the railroads. In the *National Geographic Magazine* Herbert Corey tells of touring Devon by motor, at a cost of less than \$15 a day for two—including everything.

"In each case we went to the best inn of the town," he writes. "We always tried to get the best room. Only once or twice did we fail to find a room with two beds.... Not more than three times was there honest reason to grieve at the accommodation." The highest paid for a room, in a hotel starred four times in the road book, was \$7.50.

"In other towns we had rooms with two beds for as little as nine shillings, and they were the best rooms in the most convenient inn at the most available town," writes Mr. Corey. "In fifty days' touring the nightly cost of a double room averaged under fourteen shillings, which is \$3.50, as near as may be. Breakfast and lunch rated three-and-six for each and dinner not more than six shillings. At the top rates, then, the days hoteling cost us: room, 14 shillings; breakfast, 7; lunch, 7; dinner, 12, a total of 40 shillings, or \$10. That leaves a neat margin before the total of \$15 is reached."

Travel

Devon is soaked through with English history. On its moors lived Ice Age people, and then Iberians. These were trampled under by the Celts, who gave way to Saxons, who in turn knuckled under the Normans. The French burned Devon's towns, Spaniards and Danes raided them. Devon's men fought in England's civil wars, and from her harbors the sturdiest sailors of Elizabeth's England set sail.

In this land, writes Mr. Corey, "we rejoiced in the forests of ferns, the roses that bloomed in the hedgerows, and the gorse and furze that sparkled on the gray-green moors. Poppies flamed by the roadsides. Dark woods hung over black waters. The white fire of surf ran under tall cliffs." The only difficulty, he adds, were the narrow lanes, and the herds of sheep.

One of Devon's many fascinating towns is Totnes, perhaps the first municipality to be created in England, whose mayor claims precedence over the Lord Mayor of London. "Here is an arched gate over the long, steep, anciently cobbled street on which men at arms once stood; a tiny guildhall which should serve as the model for all guildhalls to come; stocks and a mantrap which remind us that our forefathers were hard men; and a ring to which has been tethered many a red bull for the dogs to harry. The mayor and corporation still use the fine old oaken stalls in the council chamber with the date of 1624 over the fireplace."

Here in Devon are Plymouth, port of call of transatlantic liners, and harbor whence the *Mayflower* sailed; Chagford, which still sends horse-drawn coaches on regular schedule over Dartmoor; Exeter, with its great cathedral; Clovelly, with cobbled streets so steep that travelers use donkeys to climb them; Torquay, gay resort which every Englishman, it is said, has visted; the Doone Valley home of Lorna Doone; Ilfracombe, Lynton, and the rest; and the bare, rolling, uplands of Dartmoor and Exmoor.

"I had always thought of a moor as a wide, gently undulating land clothed in heather and gorse," declares Mr. Corey. "Nothing like it. Dartmoor is a great granite bulge torn into wrinkles of valleys by the storms of centuries. The roads run along the hilltops when they can. A man wandering in the hollows is lost before he knows it. The turns are so infinite. The prospects are all alike. Sooner or later, he finds the mire...."

"One idly tosses a bit of flat stone on the green mat. Nothing happens for a time. Then a shiver passes over the surface. The stone sinks. One ventures to thrust a stick into the mire. It is drawn down as if a hand were pulling from below. What chance has the man wandering blindly in a Dartmoor fog?"

Almost within the shadow of La Giralda, a whole glamorous world spreads out in Seville, the brilliant daughter of Spain. Twenty-two Spanish-American countries—along with Portugal, Brazil, and the United States—are showing their treasures of art, industry, and commerce in beautiful buildings, whose architecture is a happy harmonizing of practical today and romantic yesterday. + Palm-shaded walks invite pleasant tarrying. You are at a loss whether to go to the gardens of Las Delicias, to a romping carnival in the



Casino, a historical display, or perhaps to surrender to relaxation in the typical Spanish manner by a tinkling, silver fountain. + On beyond, the Plaza de las Americas, the Royal Pavilion, Mudéjar Palace, and the United States buildings, and a score of others, make up the great Ibero-American Exposition.

And old Seville! You wonder at the peace among the ancient walls of the Barrio de Santa Cruz, the Moorish district which seems to have been lifted bodily from Mecca itself and the Alcazar, the winding streets, and the pretty women.

And the night-time...a tower light cuts a wide arc in the violet mystery of the sky; the stars seem so close that you want to reach out and pluck one; and the moon rises, a great bronze gong hung low over the far horizon. + You've seen other people go and you've dreamed about a trip probably. + Now, don't you owe it to yourself to pack your luggage and toss the humdrum of life astern? Full information from any tourist agency.



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Travel

Where Are Our Travelers Going?

THIS MAGAZINE made recent inquiry of several of the larger tourist agencies in an effort to find out where Americans are going this summer. But the tourist agencies are perhaps a little too close to the job; the trees obstruct their view of the woods. It was not easy for them to answer our questions. The French are aware, however, that American tourists are not going to France in satisfactory numbers. A bad winter season is being followed by a bad summer season. They diagnose the situation as one which indicates a current preference for England and Germany, and the official French tourist agency is quoted as paying a tribute to successful advertising campaigns conducted by those countries and by steamship and railroad lines.

WE HAVE in mind, as an example, the advertisements appearing from time to time in these pages of the two great expositions in Spain, at Seville and Barcelona. As another example we point to the attractive booklets with which these foreign tourist agencies have deluged the racks and counters of our travel bureaus and the desks of our travel editors. Who with money in his jeans and an impulse to road could resist the appeal of an excellent series of booklets which we have before us on the Black Forest, Lake Constance, the Rhine, and other parts of Germany? Irresistible also is the appeal of another series about Sweden which has come to our desk. The text of these Swedish pamphlets is not of the guide-book variety, but is in parts as fascinating as fiction. If the French believe that American tourists are going to Germany in larger numbers than formerly, what will be the story next season with two new German liners in commission, the *Bremen* and *Europa*?

The Railroads Take to the Air

IN THE CONCOURSE of the Pennsylvania Station in New York City a twelve-passenger monoplane, some weeks ago, spread its great metal wings. Perched there above the countless trains running in and out on the floors below, it symbolized what the leading railroads are doing this year. They are teaching us to abandon the long familiar notion that it takes five days for our fastest transportation systems to get us across the continent. By a combination of air and rail, it is now done in two.

Already three combinations of air and

rail travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific are functioning. Before many weeks are out there will be five. First to begin, on June 14, was the New York Central system, which takes you by overnight train to Cleveland. Here the tri-motored Fokkers of the Universal Air Express take the passenger via Chicago a thousand miles to Garden City in Kansas, whence the Santa Fe carries him in two nights and a day to Los Angeles.

Still more ambitious is the Pennsylvania-Transcontinental-Air-Transport system, which gives two days in the air and two nights on the train. It is this line which has Colonel Lindbergh as technical adviser, and Miss Amelia Earhart, first woman to cross the Atlantic by plane, to advise on how the air part of the service can be made more comfortable and attractive to women. Beginning on July 7, this system has been carrying passengers from coast to coast in two days. The westward trip is by rail, at night, to Columbus; thence in a Ford tri-motor by way of St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dodge City to Waynoka, Oklahoma, where the second night of train journey begins. In the morning the shift to plane is once more made at Clovis, New Mexico, for a shorter air trip to Kingman, Arizona. Here begins an afternoon train trip of three hours and twenty minutes to Los Angeles.

The entire distance eastward over the mountains from the Pacific Coast to Kansas City can also be made by planes of the Western Air Express, which flies with but two stops—at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Amarillo, Texas. Here connections for New York are made via the Santa Fe, Chicago & Alton, and New York Central railroads in the fastest air-rail service of all—forty-six hours from coast to coast.

Similarly, train passengers arriving in St. Louis from the East will soon be able to fly from there all the way to the Pacific over a new southern air line, whose planes will touch Tulsa, Dallas, El Paso, and San Diego. And early in the fall the present air mail route between Chicago and San Francisco, operated by the Boeing system, will be opened to passengers with new multi-motored planes flying the entire 1943 miles from Lake Michigan to the Golden Gate.

What to Do When You Meet a Tornado

DIVING ONE AFTERNOON over the prairie, Col. John P. Finley saw on the horizon unmistakable signs of a coming tornado. He turned in at a farmhouse, where the farmer's wife was cooking supper. Explaining the danger, he

Travel

helped her put out the kitchen fire and rounded up the other members of the family. All assembled in the southwest corner of the cellar, the side nearest the storm. A moment later the roaring wind reached the house, lifted it from its foundations and carried it into an adjoining field. Nobody was hurt, and that night the farmer and his family slept in the house, still habitable despite its change of location.

Charles Fitzhugh Talman uses this story to introduce in the *American Motorist* an article advising one what to do in similar circumstances. He gives these boiled-down recommendations:

"1. Practically all twisters move in an easterly direction, and if it is coming your way jump into a car and drive rapidly north or south out of its path—but don't drive into another one."

"2. If there is no motor conveyance and the tornado is too close to escape on foot, duck for a cyclone cellar—if there is one near."

"3. Or, failing both of these, get into any good cellar of a frame house, but stand against the wall nearest the storm. If the house is demolished, the débris will blow away from, not on you."

"4. If you are stuck, lie flat on the ground (in ditch preferably) away from trees and poles, with blanket and seat cushions over you to shield from splinters, rocks, or other flying dangers."

Interesting Articles on Travel and Exploration

THE WILKINS-HEARST ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1928-29, by Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins; July *Geographical Review*. The aviator-explorer tells of his flights and discoveries on Graham Land.

TREKKING THROUGH SOUTHWEST AFRICA, by W. J. Luyten; July *St. Nicholas*. A journey of discovery to the largest meteor in the world.

THE DESERT ROAD TO TURKESTAN, by Owen Lattimore; June *National Geographic Magazine*. A traveler goes through innermost Asia, finds adventure, and sees the Middle Ages.

KHYBER—ASIA'S MOST HISTORIC PASS, by Raymond Fuller; July *Travel*. The story of the Northern gateway to India, which has been a highway of invasion for twenty centuries.

WHERE YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN, by James Van Ness; July *Mentor*. A brief sketch of the old manor house near Albany, in the garden of which a British surgeon composed the first set of stanzas called Yankee Doodle.

FLYING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, by M. de M. Porter; July 10 *Nation*. Impressions of the journey.

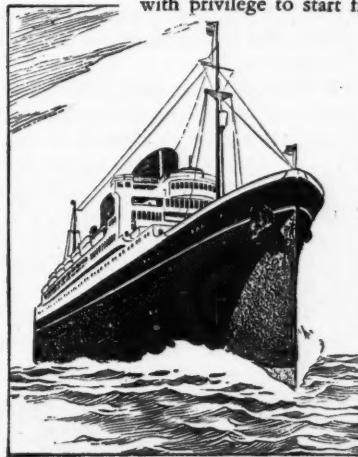
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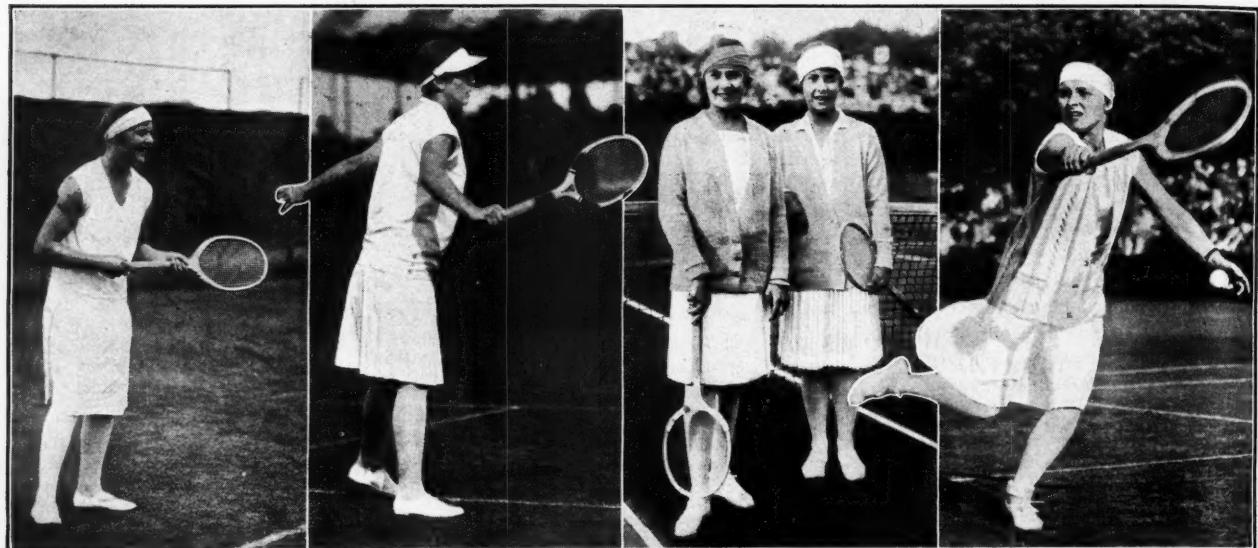
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Ladies of Sport

AS THE SUMMER sporting events sweep on to their close, this month, especially for women, offers some of the highlights of the season. The outstanding event, if only because it will draw Miss Helen Wills, will be the women's Lawn Tennis National Championship games at Forest Hills on August 19. Of golf tournaments for women there are many, although the high point will come next month when Miss Glenna Collett, the national champion, will defend her title in Detroit. The goal toward which women swimmers are pointing, the National Amateur Athletic Union championships, will take place in Honolulu on August 7 to 10. Also for the long-distance swimmers there will be the Wrigley marathon ten-mile race at Toronto on August 23.

Following Miss Wills's tour through four countries in Europe since the spring, and her almost unbroken series of victories, her advent at the national tennis championships will be awaited with renewed interest by followers of tennis. Miss Wills has long been one of the premier women athletes of this country. Known as "Little Poker Face" and Queen of the Tennis Courts, she has held right to the latter title for five years. At

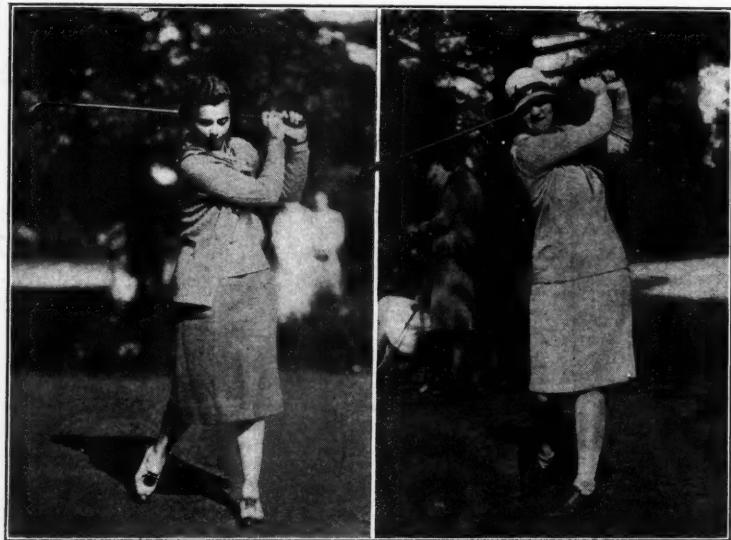
22, she is the holder of every major title in women's lawn tennis. She is a native of Berkeley, California, and in addition to her tennis abilities, is an artist who has won recognition.

Miss Wills's schedule this year was one of the most ambitious she had ever undertaken. At the Hague on May 12, she defeated the Dutch Woman champion, Mlle. Kea Bouman; on June 9, she won over the German star, Fraulein Cilly Aussem, in Berlin; and in Paris on June 2 she was victorious over the young French champion, Mlle. Simone Mathieu.

One critic of the championship games in France gave as his opinion that the

chasm that separated the California star from her rivals had perceptibly narrowed. In this connection it is well to look at some of the foreign players who are making a bid for the tennis crown. One of the most brilliant is Señorita Lili de Alvarez of Spain, whose style at the Paris tournament recalled the dash of the redoubtable Suzanne Lenglen. Paired with Mlle. Bouman, the Spanish player defeated Miss Wills and Miss Edith Cross in the ladies' doubles. Mlle. Bouman, the Dutch star who in 1927 won the French championship, is another strong contender, as is Mlle. Mathieu, who is still only 20 years old. Miss Wills was forced to give her best to defeat the little French champion in a singles match.

From her Continental triumphs, Miss Wills went on to Wimbledon, where on July 5 she reasserted her supremacy over the world's women tennis players. The victory was the climax of a series of straight set triumphs over the best women players of Europe and the United States and gave Miss Wills the prized Wimbledon coronet for the third straight year. It is of interest that Miss Wills interrupted her strenuous schedule to be presented at Court.



© Underwood GLENNIA COLLETT

MAUREEN ORCUTT

Sport

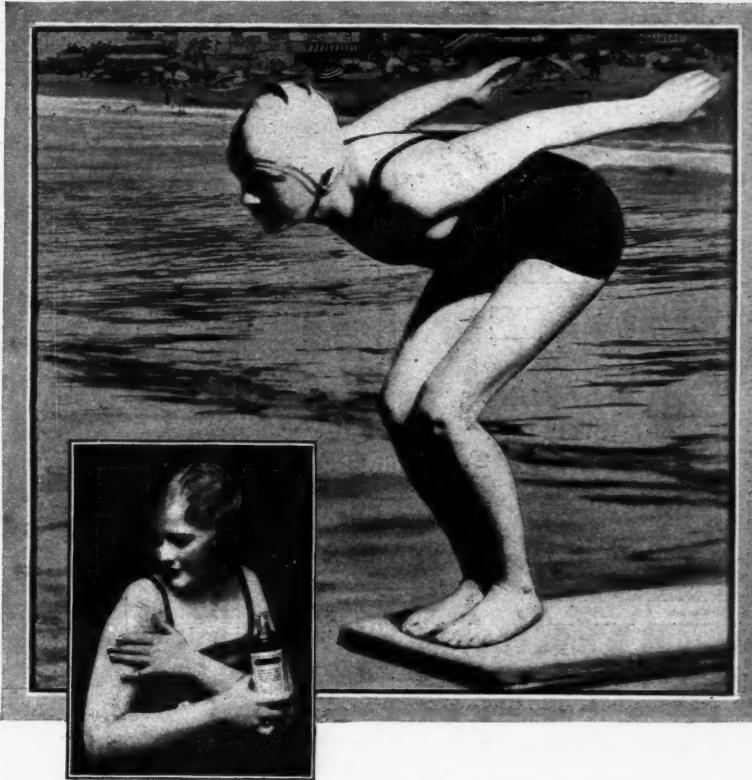
From the same state and same city also comes Miss Helen Jacobs, who was ranked in 1928 only second to Miss Wills herself. Miss Jacobs has been called Helen the Second. Her rise to the heights in tennis, for she is just 21, has been rapid. Like the Queen of the Courts, to whom she lost in 1928, she was a student at the University of California and a member of the Berkeley Tennis Club, where she reaped the benefit of "Pop" Fuller's coaching. Like Miss Wills also, she was a member last year of the Wightman team and won her match from Miss Betty Nuthall of England. Miss Jacobs has been widely talked of as Miss Wills's successor to the tennis crown. She played at Wimbledon, where Miss Wills again defeated her, and will take part in the Forest Hills tournament.

MISS COLLETT, at 26, has thrice been the Women's National golf champion. In defending her title next month she will encounter the best women players of the country. Golf has been almost a life-time study with her. As a child, she says, she was interested in all sports, but particularly in baseball, which she played on her brother's team.

When her talent for golf became apparent, however, her father obtained for her the best coaches. Miss Collett considers the game one of the best aids to feminine beauty and health. In a recent interview, she defended the use of cosmetics, saying that it was woman's right to make herself as beautiful as possible, but declared also her belief that the method was a mistake. She urged outdoor exercise as a substitute, and golf particularly as a fine feminine game.

Miss Collett is a stanch defender of sportsmanship and of amateur players. When she lost the woman's British open championship this year to Miss Joyce Wethered, the British press rang with plaudits for her plucky fight. Miss Collett won her first national title in 1922, lost in the two following years and was victorious again in 1925. Mrs. G. Henry Stetson wrested the crown from her in 1926 and in turn lost it to Mrs. Horn in 1927. The title returned to Miss Collett in 1928. She also was Eastern women's champion, holding the title from 1922 through 1928, with a break in 1926, when it went to Mrs. Stetson. The Eastern crown was won this year by Miss Maureen Orcutt.

In the Eastern play, Miss Orcutt defeated such women stars as Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Philadelphia champion; Mrs. E. H. Baker, Boston champion; Mrs. Stetson, former National and Eastern champion; Mrs. Leo Federman, former Chicago champion; Mrs. Cortland Smith, New Jersey champion; Mrs. Normal K. Toerge, Long Island champion; and Helen



Sunburn will not spoil a minute of my vacation

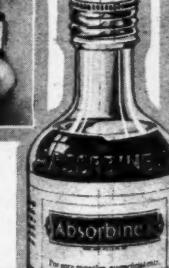
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Sport

Hicks, the girl player who made such a phenomenal record in the past season. Miss Orcutt also won the Metropolitan championship for the fourth consecutive year. This event is one of great interest, since it is the premier women's championship for the Metropolitan district, decides who is to be the first ranking player for a year and also is a decisive factor in placing the members of the New York team in the Clement A. Griscom cup contest.

Scores of women swimming and diving stars will take the water in the Honolulu championship events scheduled for August 7 to 10. Among the American stars who are likely to compete are Ethel McGary, Susan Laird, Ethel Lackie, Eleanor Holm, Agnes Geraghty, Adelaide Lambert, Lisa Lindstrom, and Josephine McKim. All of these swimmers hold various records.

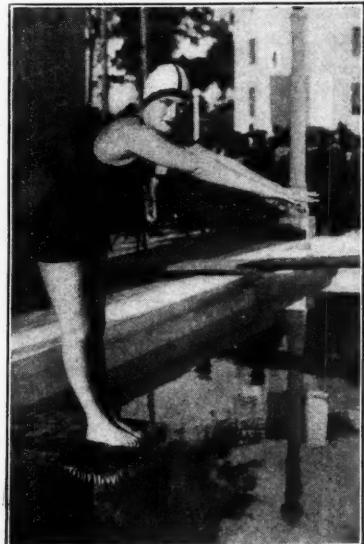
Probably the premier woman American swimmer, Miss Martha Norelius, took herself out of possible competition in July by turning professional. She, with Miss Helen Meany, champion diver, had been under suspension by the Amateur Athletic Union. Miss Norelius, who was the Olympic 400-meter champion, one of the greatest free style swimmers, and holder of numerous world's records, won notice in 1922 when she all but defeated Gertrude Ederle in the Olympic tryouts at Briarcliff. She won her place on the Olympic team and since that time her aquatic feats have never been excelled by American women swimmers.

**The Rising Sport
of Badminton**

SOMEWHAT MORE than a year ago there was celebrated in a New York armory the fiftieth anniversary of the New York Badminton Club. Four players dressed in choker collars and Prince Albert coats (and, some reports have it, wearing top hats), or in the flowing trains and bonnets of half a century ago, played a decorous match against four young competitors in the scant athletic dress of today. Meanwhile on the side-lines there was a languid pouring of tea. The Club was reliving its past.

"That past was always decorous," writes John Burchard, 2nd, in the *Sportsman*. "One need remember but a quarter of a century to hark back to the shocking day when Lyle Mahan, bent upon a championship, doffed his coat and vest. About the same time there was the unhappy year when the championship trophies were shares of stock in the United States Steel Company, at which one of the winners remarked with some acrimony that he had expected a real prize."

But this sport of Badminton, a net-and-racquet game, is now coming into its own as a popular and thoroughly athletic sport. Some young men from Boston came down to defeat the New Yorkers. The Boston team had itself lost, on occasion, to Canadian teams, for in Canada



HELEN WAINWRIGHT
Holder of several world's records for distance swimming.

Badminton flourishes. It came there from England, where its most skilled practitioners are still to be found, and to which it had come via the Army from India in about 1873.

The racquet, says Mr. Burchard, "looks like a small tennis bat, having the same shape, the same throat, the same proportions. But it weighs only five and one-half ounces. Its throat is little thicker than a pencil. A single swing displays its resilience. A squash or tennis ball will shatter this delicate weapon. The shuttlecock, or bird, is amenable to its touch."

This bird is like the familiar shuttlecock of one's youth. It is a half sphere of cork, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, weighted and covered with white horsehide. From the flat side comes a crown of white feathers, about two and a half inches long.

The bird does not bounce, and all strokes are played on the volley. Rules are of course different, but in general the game follows the principles of tennis. The court (preferably indoors with a roof fifteen or twenty feet high, but outdoors if you will), is forty-four feet long over all, and twenty wide for doubles. The net is five feet one inch high at the sides.

"Watch a rally," advises Mr. Burchard. "One of the players has hit a high lob overhead and delivered a Tilden-esque smash, the bird traveling so fast that the eye follows it with difficulty. But his op-

Sport

ponent nonchalantly lays his racquet near the floor and with a stroke much like a half volley gently wafts the bird back with no appreciable velocity so that it barely clears the net. The smasher darts forward, hesitates, lunges at the last moment like a fencer, taps the bird almost as it reaches the floor. It rolls slowly upward, heavy end first, nearly to the top of the net. The rounded portion touches the tape, the feathers climb over the now stationary cork, grace the top, pull the bird over with them." And so on till the bird is hit out, or into the net.

It takes at least three years for a truly competent athlete provided with speed, endurance, brains, and a natural racquet sense to become an expert, declares Mr. Burchard. But "it requires about fifteen minutes for the worst dub to become enamored of the game."

More and Better Yacht Harbors

SOME INDICATION of the increasing popularity of the motor boat is given in the current issue of *Motor Boating*, which devotes a special section of more than thirty pages to the need for harbor facilities for yachtsmen in our waterfront cities. Chicago, Miami, Boston, New York, Charleston, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Houston, Corpus Christi, Galveston, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, are among those shown either to have begun work on improved facilities, or to plan it.

Much of the stimulus in this movement appears to come from a manufacturers' association, but the fact that the municipalities mentioned are interested shows that the movement is supported by an increasing number of sportsmen.

Interesting Articles on Sport

THE GLORY OF THE SALT, by Elmer I. Ransom; July *Field & Stream*. The joys of catching bronze-backed channel bass.

NEITHER WIND NOR RAIN . . . by Mrs. Leslie Cooper; July *Sportsman Pilot*. What early spring travel across country in an airplane is like.

FISHING WITH THE CORMORANT IN JAPAN, by Dr. W. W. Gudger; July *Scientific Monthly*. Catching fish with trained birds, in a sport that dates back to the Middle Ages.

MADE IN GERMANY, by John B. Kennedy; June 29 *Colliers'*. The story of the young German boxer, who wants to be the current Jack Dempsey.



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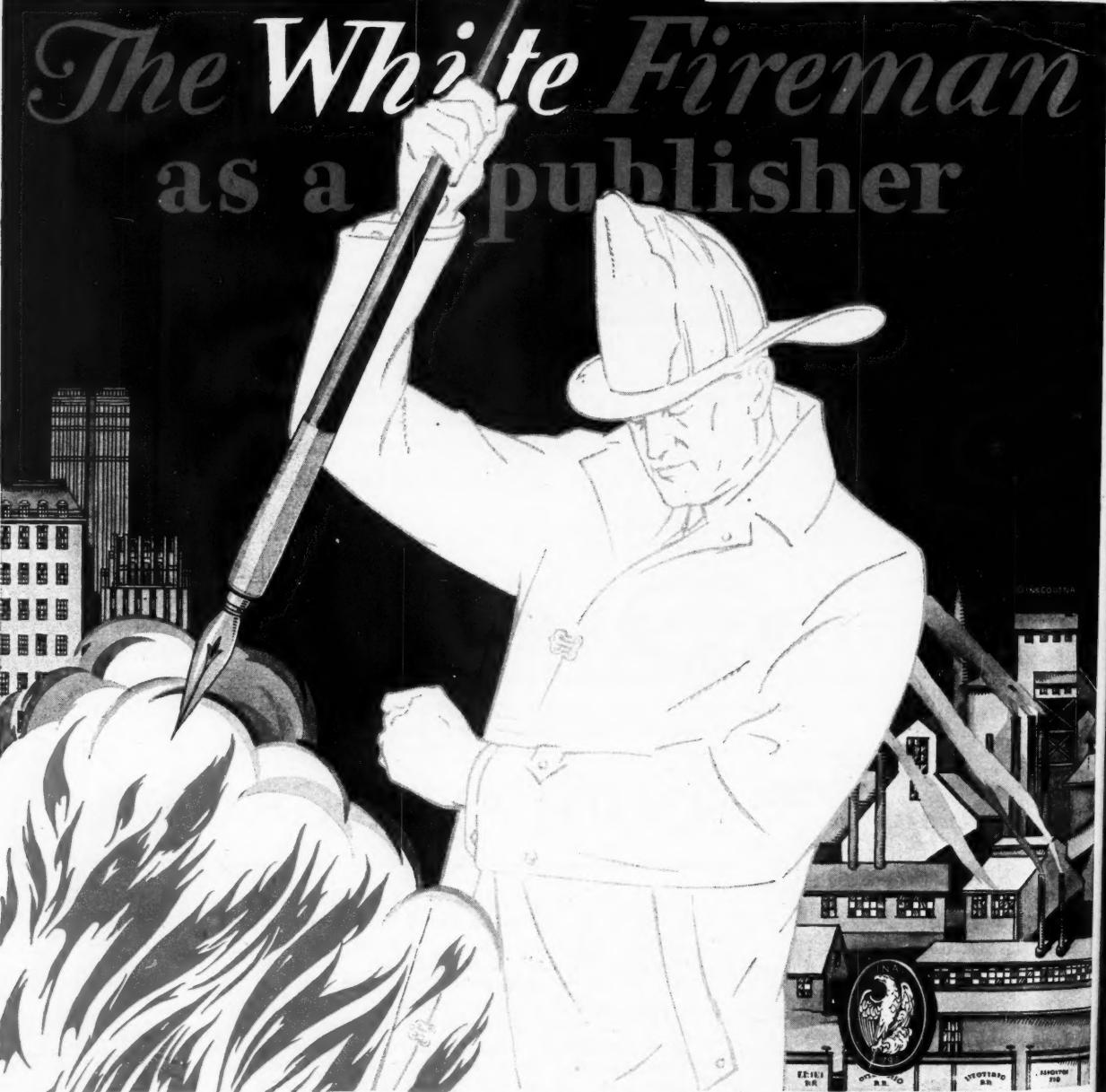
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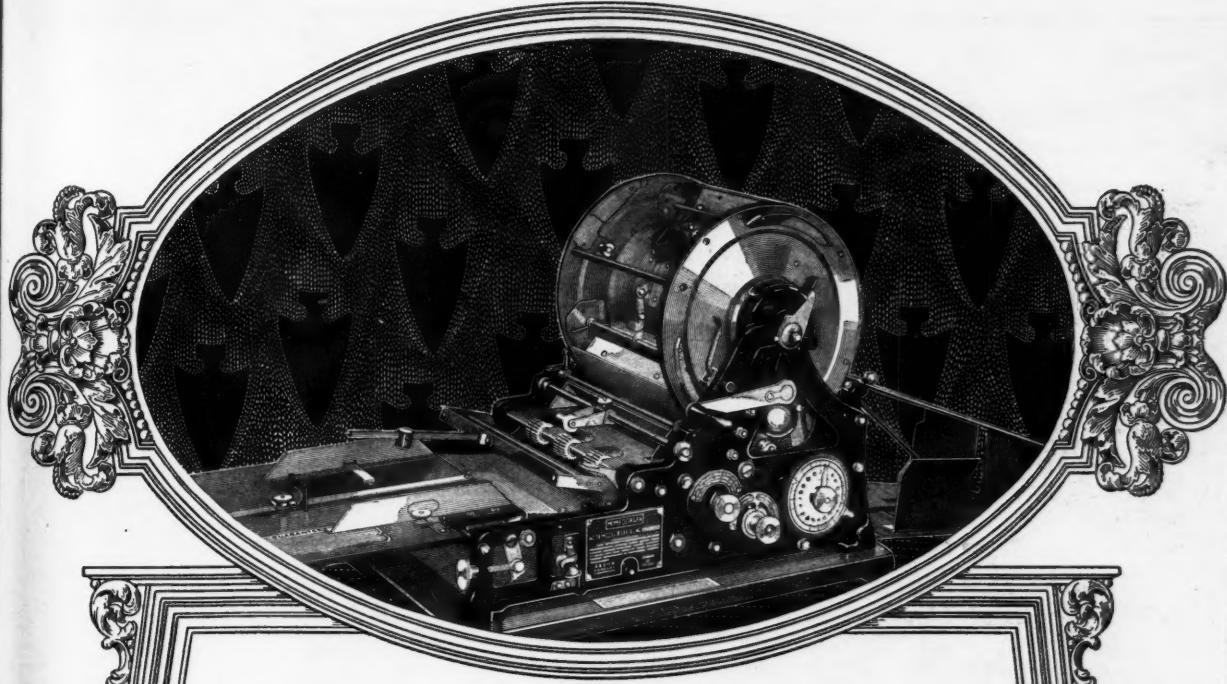
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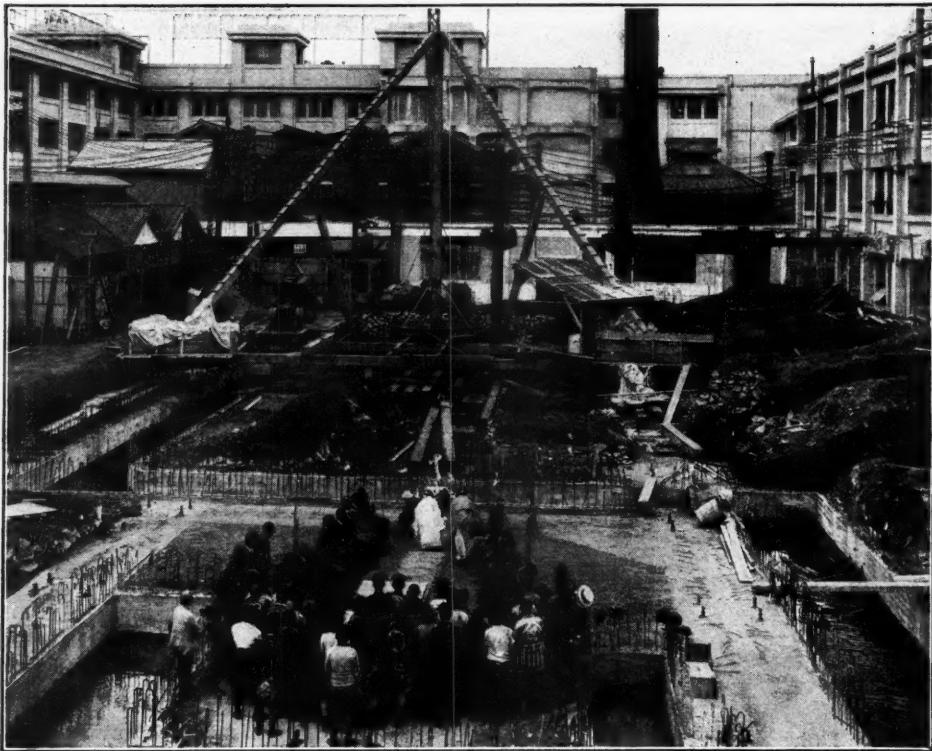


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